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WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era A DIABY. BY MARTHA RUSSELL.

Dec. 24th.—He came in, the good Doctor, with a face so sad that I almost repented of my plotted mischief. He "pished" and "pshawed" at the "Era" which he took from the table, and seemed in anything but a peacable, Christian temper. At last, I said— "You needn't look so solemn, Doctor.

know all about it."

"The deuce you do!" his face evidently brightening. "Who could have told you?"

"Oh, it's an age of wonders; perhaps the rapping spirits. Of course, I should not be left long in ignorance of what so nearly concerns know all about it."

True," and he seated himself by my side,

I owed them.
Sunlight! I wish it was! Such a miserable earth as this is! filled with all manner of ras-

"To me!" I said, rather startled. "What

moral and intellectual being were struggling for some wider development than contented those around me; how he had kindly slackened his own swift pace in the march of progress, to aid my stumbling steps; how he had been teacher, friend, master, but nothing more; and an earnest, "Thank God!" was the reply.
"But may I know," I added, after a moment's pause, "what led you to suppose such a thing?"

"He told me himself that he had boarded with your mother more than a year; and know-ing you both, I could not well conceive how it could be otherwise; besides?"—

"What, Doctor?"
"I would not say what, were it not needed to

"Bessie," he said, again sitting down, "I had got a plan into my head which this news has sadly disturbed, and, like most positive men, when they see their schemes thwarted, am cross and ill-tempered. Perhaps I would play the part of Providence too much, and so am reminded of my weakness. Is she worthy? but, tell me, what should Harold's wife be like?"

while I prayed that H. might not take it into his head to make me the chief figure in his domestic scene.

"Like that," I said, pointing to a drift of unsullied snow without—"pure in thought, word, and deed, yielding to him like that to the rays of the sun, but firm to all the world beside. She must be all the world to him, or nothing."

"And Harriet N. is likelier to be something to all the world than to her husband, unless her passion for admiration be much abated," he replied, drily. "He must be attracted by her wealth, and the connection the match will afford him. Her uncle has offered him a partnership in his office, I hear. I never will attempt to judge character again, so honest, so self-reliant as he seemed. He came here to inquire after you twice before he left the city, and, when he turned away his face as I spoke of your danger, I thought—but 'twas all sham Oh, he has grown scheming betimes! He will be a Judge yet!"

Why should he ask after me at all? What was I to him, what could I give him?—this poor, undeveloped girl who had caught lis.

He doubtless loves her, and she cannot fail of loving Harold T."

"Others have, it seems," he answered, drily; then went on alternately berating them both, until, for old kindness sake, I roused myself to

interfere.

"You wrong them, Doctor. You are angry, and so wrong them both. This Mrs. N. is not unworthy, simply because she is fashionable. Besides, you say, she has two children; and she cannot be quite the frivolous thing you make her out with such a bridge between her and Heaven!"

Heaven!"

"Get out of the way, then!" he replied, half way between a grin and a smile. "It's enough to provoke a saint, to hear you defend such folly! If it were not proof that you do not care for him, I should be tempted to swear!" and he flung himself out of the room, and a moment after I saw him driving furiously down the street.

the street.

Christmas Eve.—The Doctor and his wife are singing Milton's glorious hymn of the Nativity below, and there is a harmony and tenderness in their tones, as they reach me, better than all art. So have they sung together, on every Christmas eve, for twenty-five years. May it be long before God calls them to sing it on high!

May it be long before state it on high!

"Bessie, come help us!" calls the Doctor.

No, friends. I am passing through the Valley of Humiliation to-night, and the Miserere Deus mei is a more fitting strain for me than that song of joy. I am struggling with pride and weakness; and when I conquer, as by the help of God I surely shall, I may perchance find that herb, "heart's-ease," which is said to grow so plentifully here, and be able to sing with the shepherd-boy of whom Bunyan

"He that is down need fear no fall; He that is low, no pride; He that is humble ever shall Have God to be his guide."

"True," and he seated himself by my side, and looked at me long and earnestly, before he added, "Then you don't care for this, child?"

"Yes, indeed, very much. But I might care a little more intelligently, if I only knew precisely what the great 'this' is."

"Why, you said you did know!"

"So I do, that you and Mrs. G. are plotting some Christmas surprise for me. I heard you in the hall—something to add to earth's sunlight, or it would not be you, kind friend;" and my eyes filled with tears at the thought of all I owed them.

"Have God to be his guide."

Christmas Day.—There is nothing like right, true, honest, friendly words and glances, to lay evil spirits. They are sometimes better than prayer and fasting. I was convinced of this when I met Mrs. G. and the Doctor's friendly greeting this morning, and looked upon his radiant face. Surely, I told him, laughingly, in Sir John Suckling's words—

"No sun upon an Easter day Was half so fine a sight!"

was half so fine a sight!"

but he suggested "warming-pan," as being at the same time "more correct and profes-

but he suggested "warming-pan," as being at the same time "more correct and profes-

earth as this is! filled with all manner of rascalities. I have tried to make the best of it until I am tired, and the sconer it's burned up the better!" And he got up and gave the forestick a kick (he insists on my sitting by a wood fire) that sent a shower of sparks up the chimney, as a preliminary, I suppose, to the grand conflagration he deemed so desirable.

Seeing he was seriously disturbed about something, I repressed the jest that rose to my lips, and waited his next words in silence.

"I feel just as if I could fight, Bessie," he said at length, settling himself in the chair by my side. "I am angry at myself and every-body else, yourself included, for I have something to say to you, and you don't help me a bit."

At dinner, I found out the meaning of all the whispering and plotting of yesterday. The Lees were all at the table—the old grand-mother, the widowed daughter, Mary, and "Bubby," looking as rosy and plump as before his illness. Their happy faces were good sauce for a festival dinner, and we ate it with happy hearts. And when, on rising from the table, the Doctor fervently thanked God, not merely for the good things which had been set before us, but that He had put it into his heart to share them with others, I first felt the true meaning of the custom; for the mean and the dishonest, the wicked and hard-hearted, may sit at leaded tables; but God alone can put it into their hearts to share their goods with others. At dinner, I found out the meaning of all

Then there were Christmas gifts for all—thankful words and smiles, and some tears;

"It is what you will deem an impertinent question; but tell me, child," he went on very seriously, taking my hands in his, "has Harold T. ever been to you aught but a friend?—ever by word or glance sought to win you love?"

"Doctor G., will you tell me why I am to answer this question—which—which"—

"Does not concern me, you would say. Can you not trust me this far, child, without a reason?" he asked. "I said by word or glance?" he added, seeing me still hesitate.

Oh, words of mocking raillery, high courage, and earnest interest—glances whose mission begun when that of words ended, how ye stood out from the past! but not one which might not have fallen from a brother's lip or cye! And so I told the Doctor, and more, how that I had met him at a period when my moral and intellectual being were struggling for sow middle and a period when my moral and intellectual being were struggling for sow middle and a period when my moral and intellectual being were struggling for sow middle and a period when my moral and intellectual being were struggling that I was fainting and whispered—"Is this really the wisest thing you can do, Bessie?"

I could not help smiling at his look, and taking a glass of water from H., I shook off They gathered round me with their Christmas greetings, and I, like a simpleton, burst into tears. Then there was confusion—uncle crying out that I was fainting, aunt, Emilia, and H., running all ways for re-toratives, while the Doctor quietly seated himself by my side, undid my wrappings, and whispered—"Is this really the wisest thing you can do, Bessie?"

I could not help smiling at his look, and, taking a glass of water from H., I shook off my tippets, and begged uncle's pardon for being so nervous.

Happily, uncle and aunt felt it incumbent upon them to be very thankful to Doctor G., and say a great deal of their obligations.

"Obligations!" said the latter, laughing; "ask my wife about that. Why, 'twas only yesterday she convinced me that we could give more in Christmas charities this year than ever, because God had blessed us with the love of this girl here. My wife has a curious way of seeing things; but H. here looks as if he understood all about it."

If H. did, uncle and aunt did not; but uncle said he was infinitely obliged to Mrs. G. for her good opinion of his niece, and aunt always knew her "to be a very kind-hearted woman"—and so the Doctor took his leave.

Sophie came in to welcome me back, and certainly her yellow face was not the least pleasant thing that met my sight.

But they were all in avcellent gainits.

"What, is that reason?" I asked, looking, "What is that reason?" I saked and indeed allies flying between Hand Emission or more firmly in the face.

"Harold T. is about to marry the niece of Judge A., the widow N. I have it on what believe good authority; and I could not bear to think that he who had stood to me in the stead of the children Go has denied me, was an unmitigated scoundrel. It is bad enough as it is!"

Idrew my hand from his, that he might not mark the throbbing pulse, and, after a moment's silence, asked—

"This Mrs. N. What kind of a woman is she? One worthy of Harold T.?"

"Yes, rich, and vain, and ambitious!" he replied, getting up and kicking the fire as if he were pounishing Harold by proay. "I wooder I could be so angry when Mr. X. expressed surprise that she should stoop to him!"

"Bessie," he said, again sitting down, "I had got a plan into my head which his news has saidly disturbed, and, like most positivemen, when they see their sohemes thwards, and am reminded of my weakness. Is she worthy? I me, what should Harold's wife be like?"

H., as being the best qualified to answer, having driven you out this morning!"

"They say he is to marry Mrs. N., of your city," I said.

"Not if I can get him myself!" and away she flew. Well, well, what is it to me?

Jan. 10th.—I must ride no more with H. It is evident that he loves me, and I will spare himself and me the pain of an eclaircissement, if possible. This Queen Vashti air will not answer much longer; but, thank Heaven, I shall soon go home! It is the most convincing proof of the truth of my suspicions, that he thus defers to may will—he, the accomplished man of the world. And yet, this very trait renders him unfit to be my husband. He whom I call by that name must be guided by no one but God and his own convictions.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The following poem has been hidden n our drawer since last November.

For the National Era. ONGS OF THE SEASONS—WINTER GREETING.

BY EDWARD D. HOWARD. The Winter-time is coming on, The Gheber wakes in human hearts, To meet the stern, strong Winter days; The blight is on the Summer flower,

The balm upon the air is lost, And o'er the hills I see come down The white-winged spirit of the frost-Welcome the hale, cold Winter back ! The bluff old friend of human kind

The world's vast music should not lack The deep-toned base of wintry wind. It marshals on the wakening soul; The doubts of Ennus vanish fast; Oh, welcome be the brave control, The courage of the wintry blast.

Like one, the sturdy friend of old, Who opes the door on stormy night, And enters, from external cold, Where gleams the hearth-fire, warm and bright The snow-flakes on his shaggy brow, The frozen breath on beard and hair, His form, that years have failed to bow,

Enters with greeting loud and blunt, And grasp that makes the fingers ache, And laughs and talks as he was wont Of good old times, for friendship's sake; The old man in the corner hears That deep voice, and his eye grows bright, While memories of other years Warm his true heart with past delight.

He sings a song of Doric deeds, In Runic measure rough and wild, And, as the stormy verse proceeds, He looks like Thor's heroic child-On-rushing, sounding far and free Such as is heard from ocean caves,
When storms arouse the Northern Sea

A song of Energy sublime; A song of firm and conscious power A song that turns to future time, And prophecies the triumph hour;

A song of progress and emprise,
A battle-ory of rugged war,
That sings to cold and frowning skles The high refrain, "Excelsior!

And Youth that listens, glowing Youth, Drops from his hands the childish toy, While in his soul the words of Truth With manhood's strength eclipse the boy The will but now unconscious slept,
While playful fancies filled the breast, Wakes where great thoughts their vigils kept, And wakens never more to rest.

And Childhood, rosy-cheeked and fair,

says Hume, "to meet with success, we should reduce all our neighboring nations to the same state of sloth and ignorance that prevails in Morocco and the coast of Barbary. But what would be the consequence? They could send us no commodities; they could take none from us; our domestic commerce would itself lan-guish, from want of emulation, example, and instruction, and we ourselves should soon fall into the same abject condition to which we had reduced them. I shall therefore venture to acguish, from want of emulation, example, and instruction, and we ourselves should soon fall into the same abject condition to which we had reduced them. I shall therefore venture to acknowledge, not only as a man, but as a British subject, that I pray for the flourishing condition of Germany, Spain, Italy—even of France itself. I am at least certain that Great Britain and all those nations would flourish more, did and all those nations would flourish more, did same air and live. The Czar rules through their expansions and ministers adopt such as

was scouted as bordering on treason. There was nothing in him superficial or conventional; in he dug deep to secure the foundations of his philosophy, and rear upon them a lofty and enduring superstructure; and he succeeded; if for the seeds he sowed have given birth to vigorous plantations of thought. In the passage we have cited, he displays himself as a cosmopolite; and if we admire him for teaching that different races should live in friendship. that different races should live in friendship, how much more applicable are those principles to the English and the Americans, springing from the same stock, speaking the same language, cherishing the same traditions, and animated by the same love of rational liberty! They must be united in feelings and in purpose, before they can execute their mission.

One of the first preparations for such an union is mutual forbearance. There has been too much vinegar infused into the ink manu-

to the English and the Americans, springing from the same stock, speaking the same language, cherishing the same traditions, and animated by the same love of rational liberty! They must be united in feelings and in purpose, before they can execute their mission.

One of the first preparations for such an union is mutual forbearance. There has been too much vinegar infused into the ink manufactured on both sides of the Atlantic, and no good or wise man approves of the spiteful, sneering, and narrow-minded tone in which the peculiarities of each nation are held up to ridicule. Both may learn much from each other; and to point out what is valuable, with a view to mutual improvement, is the true duty of the publicist. It should be remembered that the common herd of soribblers never express the sentiments of the public mind, but only the ignorance and caprices of a clique. In England, the aristocratic classes are rich, and the women among them are great readers of novels. With them, success is certain when America is abused, and hence the book is adapted to the market. It must suit the customer, to extract his coin; and possession of the coin is the sole object contemplated by these panderers to the press. They have no solid pretensions to literature, and their productions only enjoy an enheureral existence. The strain of the property of

a same with listening uptiones in serior flare sensor receiving the despect pushes of the property of the despect pushes of the property of th Essay on the Jealoust of Trans, the following passages were condemned by leading authorities, who still clung with pertinacity to exclusionist principles:

"Were such narrow and malignant politics," and make a firm resolution henceforward to act in harmony, casting away prejudices, and says Hume, "to meet with success, we should say Hume, "to meet whith success, we should say Hume, "to revive antipathies and hatreds.

We have contended that it is the mission of

the Anglo-Saxon race to promulgate Christi-anity, and through its agency to extend civili-zation. We have seen in Europe the despotic confederation of three sovereigns, formed under the sanctified title of the Holy Alliance, whose into the same abject condition to which we had reduced them. I shall therefore venture to acknowledge, not only as a man, but as a British subject, that I pray for the flourishing condition of Germany, Spain, Italy—even of France itself. I am at least certain that Great Britain and all those mations would flourish more, did their sovereigns and ministers adopt such enlarged and benevolent sentiments towards each other."

The reflective reader will not fail to observe the almost kimid phraseology in which Hume expresses himself. "I venture to acknowledge," is evidence that he was self-conscious of enunciating an unpalatable truth, almost approaching an unpalatable truth, almost approaching opinion in an enveloped and economical heresy. He was, indeed, one of the earliest and albest pioneers of free trade; and, in our days, his sentiments for the continents of public opinion in an age when liberalism, was soouted as bordering on treason. There were he found it obstructing the path of progress have been crushed under the seeds of progress have been crushed under the seeds of progress have been crushed under the subject of State and county, and he lost kie seeds of progress have been crushed under the subject of State and county, and he lost kie seeds of progress have been crushed under the time remains and the subject, that I pray for the flourishing condition of the human race.

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In the same of the angles and that favor has not been adapted that the amelioration of the human race.

Siberia, I and like the same of in seven an insision of the human race.

The reflective reader will not fail to observe the almost importance of the progress is made to the visual proposal in grain and so, in a far higher sonse, was Columbus. Both was made and so, in a far higher sonse, was Columbus. Both was made and so, in a far higher sonse, was Columbus. Both was made an intervention of the profit of the same in which the break of the same of the s land denationalized as Poland has been, when would the stripes and stars find a congenia would the stripes and stars find a congenial home in the western world? Therefore, under international views, the two great representa-tives of the Anglo-Saxon race are bound to-gether by links which a fratricidal arm alone would sever. Despotism alone would rejoice and triumph, were Great Britain and the Uni-ted States involved in ted States involved in war, or even were they to stand aloof from each other. Since, then, a Holy Alliance has been formed to retard civil-

ed, 'charmed,' and all that, he never said a word, only gave me a simple bow. Determined to make him speak, I asked him, laugh-ingly, if the piece was not well executed? What do you think he said? Why, 'No, not not may be accorded to may be a core, resolving the deepest problems of life into fragrance, and color, and color and color

found truth when he called it "the fourth estate." But, as its influence is great, so also is its accountability; and we might almost determine the character of a nation by the character of its journalism. When the despots of Europe behold English and American editors lampooning the institutions of both countries, and indulging in angry recriminations, they cause such articles to be reprinted and commented upon, and circulate them among their own people, to give them a distaste for free governments. The evil results are immense; for these wretched bickgrings actually retard the principle of progress throughout the continent of Europe, and, to that extent, frustrate the sacred mission of the Anglo-Saxon race. England and America have been highly favored, and that favor has not been capriciously bestowed. It has an end in view, and that end is the amelioration of the human race. Com-

London, Eng., Sept. 28, 1853.

From the Lowell American. BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF HON. H. WILSON. The Free Democratic party of Massachu-

The Free Democratic party of Massachusetts have placed before the people Hon. Henry Wilson, of Natick, as their candidate for Governor of the State. We propose to give a brief sketch of the life and public services of Gen. Wilson, and we are confident that his eminent fitness for the office of Governor will insure him a large and generous vote from the working men and the friends of liberal legislation and free principles in this old Commonwealth. Henry Wilson was born in Farmington, N. H., on the 16th of February, 1812. His parents were poor, and had a family of seven children to support by hard labor; consequently, at the age of ten years, Wilson was obliged to look out for himself, and release the others from a share of the burdens and trials of poverty. He went to live with a farmer residing in the town of his birth, and after remaining with him some years was apprenticed, agreeing

sentative, and was elected by a large majority. He was also re-elected in 1841. During these years he took a leading part in the House, and

advanced his reputation among his political friends and the public.

In 1842, the Whigs of Middlesex county nominated him on their Senatorial ticket; but this was the year of Democratic fortune in the State and county, and he lost his election. In 1843, and again in 1844, he was chosen. The speech in its support, which to k strong and radical Anti-Slavery grounds, and the resolu-tion was carried through by ninety-two ma-

tion was carried through by ninety-two majority.

The differences in the Whig party rapidly widened after this time. The Conventions called in several of the counties to protest against the admission of Texas as a slave State were encouraged by the Anti-Slavery Whigs, among whom Mr. Wilson was always earnest, and were discountenanced and deprecated by the Pro Slavery section. This movement against Slavery-extension was a strong and healthy one, in which Anti-Slavery men of all kinds took hold together. Old-organization Abolitionists, like Garrison, Phillips, and Channing; Liberty men, like Leavitt and Elizur Wriglt; Whigs, like Wilson, Schouler, Phillips, Allen, Adams, Hoar, Dr. Huntington, and many others; and Democrats, though fewer in number, participated in these meetings. Sixty thousand persons signed the petition, and Wilson and Whittier were deputed to carry them to Washington; which they did.

In 1846 and 1847, the Whig party became greatly exercised upon the question of Freedom and Slavery. The time approached when they

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Wilkins, political opponents, spoke in the warmest terms, in praise of his course as presiding officer.

At the State Convention, in 1851, Gen. Wilson was elected one of the delegates at large to the Free Democratic National Convention at Pittsburgh, and was afterwards chosen President of that body, and also chairman of the National Committee. In this capacity he visited most of the Northern States in the autumn of 1852, travelling over 5,000 miles. In the District Convention he was nominated unanimously as a candidate for Congress. At the first trial, in November, he received six hundred more votes than his party strength, and at the next trial came within ninety-two votes of an election.

In 1852, the Whige again got into power in the State; but the people voted to hold a Constitutional Convention, which was a sad drawback upon Whig success. General Wilson was indefatigable in his efforts to have the Convention a successful one. He harmonized differences in the ranks of the Reform parties, and organized the plans of his party with great the large his elected by his own town the capacity of the male was held at Dr. Trall's Hydropathic Institute, the other day, for the furtherance of this heroic plan of operating. The principal of the male was held at Dr. Trall's Hydropathic Institute, the other day, for the furtherance of this heroic plan of operating. The principal of the male was held at Dr. Trall's Hydropathic Institute, the other day, for the furtherance of this heroic plan of operating. The principal propagator of the new scheme is Mary C. Vaughan, of Oswego, known as the efficient propagator of the new scheme is Mary C. Vaughan, of Oswego, known as the efficient propagator of the two scheme is Mary C. Vaughan, of Oswego, known as the efficient propagator of the new scheme is Mary C. Vaughan, of Oswego, known as the efficient propagator of the new scheme is Mary C. Vaughan, of Oswego, known as the efficient propagator of the new scheme is Mary C. Vaughan, of Oswego, known as the efficient propagator of th

ences in the ranks of the Retorm parties, and organized the plans of his party with great skill. He was himself elected by his own town and by the town of Berlin. He received four-teen majority in Natick, which the previous year had chosen a Whig Representative, and got 107 out of 113 votes in Berlin. During the illness of President Banks, he was chosen President Banks,

ident pro tempore of the Convention.

General Wilson's course in the Convention was wise and conciliatory. It is no disparagement to others to say that no man contributed more to the complete success of that body. He was always present, and always attentive to his duty. During the debate on the question of representation, in Committee of the Whole, he was the presiding officer, and therefore did not participate in the discussion on that sub-ject. Afterwards, however, in the Convention, he averted a great influence in harmonizing the differences of opinion among the Reform delegates, and in arranging the details of what is to be the Constitution of the Commonwealth. He was chairman of the Committee on the Senate, and his report on that subject was agreed to with scarcely a dissenting voice, and without amendment. Many other parts of the

new Constitution bear the impress of his saga-oious mind and improving hand.

At the State Convention, held at Fitchburg on the 15th inst., Gen. Wilson was nominated for Governor—receiving 610 votes out of 616. The previous year he received 259 votes for the

Few men in this State are better known than General Wilson. His political enemies, the Whigs, whom he has done so much to pros-trate and destroy, testify their sense of his political importance, by the most constant and unremitting abuse. A large class of them despise him because of his occupation as a shoemaker; but the majority fear him and hate him because he has overthrown their organization, and wrested from their hands the which they supposed to be theirs by a divine right. It is not to be expected that they can judge him correctly or justly. General Wilson is one of the most honest, energetic, and industrious men in the State—a man whose opinions are democratic, and whose sympathies and interests are altogether with the pathies and interests are altogether with the people. His speeches—especially those made within the last two or three years—exhibit a great deal of ability. We will instance his late speech on the Constitution, at Natick; his defence of the coalition, last year; and his Harvard College speech, delivered in the Conven-tion. His letter to Dr. Bell—in which he told that gentleman and his Whig brethren all that ever they did—was an admirable and effective

General Wilson has probably delivered more political addresses than any other man in the State, and his style of speaking is well known. It is direct and forcible, oftentimes very effective; most so when he makes the least preparation for the occasion. As a debater, he excels. His replies to the political speeches of Otis P. Lord and Gov. Briggs, in the Convention, were admirable specimens of off-hand speaking, and were completely successful in every point of

General Wilson is emphatically one of the people. He illustrates, better than almost any other of our young politicians, the genius of our justitutions, which permits the humblest and institutions, which permits the humblest and poorest boy of the State to aspire to its loftiest The democratic idea, which in Europe only poets dream about, is here a living fact. Burns may, in indignant song, declare

"The rank is but the guinea stamp The man's the man for all that And Tennyson may tell us that-"From you blue heavens above us bent, The gardener Adam and his wife le at the claims of long descent."

But only in such States as ours can this ed-can such men as Wilson reach We cannot be mistaken in predicting for him a very large vote from the ranks of all parties

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

The Free Democracy in Council-Great Ratifi cation Meeting at the Tabernacle—Gentle Hints for the Local Friends of the Cause— Collateral Movements—Woman and the Bal-lot Box—The Water-Cure.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15, 1853. To the Editor of the National Era: The ratification meeting of the Free Demo racy of New York took place at the Broadwa

Tabernacle on Tuesday evening, and a glorious assemblage of freemen it was. It was a large assemblage. I have seen larger ones in the old Tabernacie, but I never attended a more enthu ly interested, although a large part of it was composed of people not in political sympathy with the objects of the meeting, as that phrase is usually understood.

[As we have published elsewhere a full report of the proceedings of this meeting, we omit what our correspondent says of the

Mr. Stansbury followed Mr. Hale with practical exposition of the plans and purposes of the Free Democracy of this city, which was well timed. I hope his suggestions about a more perfect organization in this great metrop-olis will be heeded and put in practice.

Frankness, in view of the wa cause, compels me to say that there has been, heretofore, a sad lack of affiliation and conceration among the adherents of the Free Democracy here, and the movement is suffering by reason thereof. It is not only suffering throughout this State, but throughout the nation, as I hope I may say without incurring the charge of statal vanity; for not only is the influ of political movements in this city felt deeply throughout the rural districts of New York For this there are many reasons easily suggestible, among which its immense commercial tions may be named as prominently.

Let our friends, then, shake off parent. Let our friends, then, shake off the dust, and rub off the rust of apathetic habit, feel their positional importance, and go to hard work, without further delay.

I have referred to this want of organization

here, in former letters; and I mean to recur to it again and again, until a change is noticeable for the better. Particularly at the present juncture is there a call for energy. The two yandthe is there a call for energy. The two wings of the Hunker Democracy are disgust-ing and repelling all real and decent lovers of Liberty, with their bitter personal strife, and their ribald distribes over the cause which some of them have wounded so severely in the

W 0

is a collateral topic which I wish to I allude to the movement in this half of the Maine Law and City Re-

Lawrence, Judge Warren, and Hon. John H.

Lawrence, Judge Warren, and Hon. John H.

Wilkins, political opponents, spoke in the walks, to promote the deposit of warmest terms, in praise of his course as presiding officer.

At the State Convention, in 1851, Gen. Wilson was elected one of the delegates at large to the Free Democratic National Convention at Pittsburgh, and was afterwards chosen President of that body, and also chairman of the National Committee. In this capacity he visited most of the Northern States in the autumn of 1852, travelling over 5,000 miles. In the District Convention, he was a parainsted nearly such as powered the policy of the property of the personal consus, the Women's State Temperance Society of the surveyor of the port, in order that there are surveyor of t

INDICATOR

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20. 1853.

Single copies of the Era may be had of J. T. Bates, newspaper and periodical dealer, near the Exchange, and of W. Alcorn, 826 Lombard street, Philosophylics Post & Co., Periodical Agents, Third street, near Main, Cincinnati, are authorised to receive subscriptions for the Era. Single cepies of the paper may also be had of them at all times.

TO OUR READERS. We shall commence next week the publicaion of an elaborate paper on the Mosaic Laws of Servitude, by the Hon. WILLIAM JAY, the manuscript having been placed at our disposal by the distinguished author. It will run through three numbers of the Era, and then be reprinted in one number of Facts for the People. We need hardly say that the paper

by thorough research and vigorous logic. We have on hand, also for publication, a se ries of articles (copyright secured) on the "Legal Tenure of Slavery," by William Goodell. Mr. Goodell is desirous to lay his views on this subject before the readers of the Era; and, although we dissent from some of his positions, we shall cheerfully give place to him in our columns. He is a cool, indefatigable thinker, thoroughly honest, and has the faculty of clothing his thoughts in a good, strong, Anglo-Saxon style, so that he commands respect even

where he may fail to convince.

divers errors in it, asking us to correct its bad grammar, spelling, and punctuation, and then nsert it. We have something else to do. Another writes in so small a hand, and with so pale ink, that his MS. is almost illegible. We shall not read it, as we intend to keep our eves good enough to do without spectacles all the days of our appointed time. A rhymster sends us something that jingles.

and looks as if it were measured, which he has mistaken for poetry. We can do as well ourselves, but we know that our utterances in that line are not fit to be seen.

A youthful genius is anxious to improve him self in composition by writing for the Era. Is there no school in his neighborhood?

Era for a stated com seem to understand that compensation should e given, rather than received, for the admis sion of his articles. "My dear sir, I wish to be introduced as a man of genius to your friends, on whose good offices I shall have occasion to draw now and then-what will you give me for honoring you with the privilege of introducing me?" Does it never occur to these aspiring beginners that they should test their powers, and ascertain the value of their wares in the reading market, before they set up as established dealers? Modest merit feels its way gradually. Some of our best writers, in the earlier part of their career, were thankful for the privilege of appearing in the columns of leading journals, and thereby securing a reputation which subsequently authorized them to

n the habit of paying for literary contribuor essays on hand, which are at our service on ions without seeing them? or, that we are going to buy them at a venture? What non-

If a man has an article which he think ve might purchase, let him forward it, postage paid, fix his price, and submit it to our judgment. If we like it, and the price, and our means permit, we may buy it; if not, not, and no harm is done.

lish. It is not every one who can write well, that can adapt himself to the columns of a whose communications are fit for publication vantage of its imprint may in itself be ample

THE EXECUTIVE AND ITS PATRONAGE.

The division in the Administration party i New York has given occasion for a singular ovement of the President in relation to the listribution of local patronage. Collector Bronson, it seems, sympathizes with the Hards, and has given them the loaves and fishes in his basket, leaving the Softs to beg elsewhere. The President, having been advised of this fact, directs his Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Guthrie, to admonish the hard-hearted Colector that he must not be so partial. The ceretary accordingly addresses an epistle to on, telling him that all who voted for General Pierce, and stand on the Baltimore platform, are equally entitled to be fed, and that the President requires that the public bread be dealt out without partiality to both Hards and Softs. The Secretary closes these remarkable Treasury instructions as follows:

"I call your attention to this subject, and to the fact that the President and his Cabinet, with entire unanimity, recognise that portion of the party as Democrats distinctly avowing and firmly maintaining the principles of the Baltimore platform, and entitled to be recog-

to make room for the Softs; but that there are collectively a good many Whigs still left, feeding at the public crib, and who of course can change places with the unfortunate starvelings, whose lestitution is so afflicting to the President.

THE ORGANS.-Never was Administration so highly favored with Washington organs and advocates as this. First, we have the organ by authority-the Union; next, the organ without authority—the Star; then, the organ on its own hook—the Sentinel; finally, the organ, spontaneous and gracious-the Intelligencer. If General Pierce is not blown up, i rill not be for want of newspaper puffing. By the way, we must say for the Star, that t pays less in the way of flattering speech for he State secrets it publishes, than any paper

LABOR IN LOUISIANA.

The following letter, taken from the Richond (Va.) Examiner, is addressed by General Felix Huston to Dr. Samuel H. Cartwright, and s intended by the writer to show the necessity of slave labor in Louisiana. The facts stated are interesting, but it will be easy to see that they do not at all sustain the theory of the General.

PORT HUDSON, LA., Aug. 24, 1853.

DEAR SIR: I received your kind note and enclosure. If I had another copy, I would forward to the "Enquirer," Richmond, Va.

The subject you treat of is of vast importance. My experience proves that white labor will not do in this climate, exposed to the sun. For two years I have employed white from fourteen to eighteen years old, to gather fruit in my orchard. I have had many who were born in the country, or acclimated for everal years. I have always selected healthy boys, and their age is when the resistance of disease is greatest. I employ from 20 to 60. The result shows that they are healthy for about a month; after that, they begin to drop in sick, and in about six weeks nearly every one will be attacked. I have had as many as wenty-five sick white boys, when I had, out of eighty negroes, not one sick. And yet I allow the white boys four hours in the middle of the day, and the negroes but two-and I do not turn them out so early in the morning; and when the weather is rainy or damp, so that I cannot gather the fruit, the white boys do no work. And, further, I employ eight or ten and putting up fruit, and they are not near so liable to sickness as those who gather. It may also be observed, that gathering fruit is a good deal in the shade of the tree. I do not believe

by Northern laborers.

In relation to your striking and correct statement, that the great mortality in New Orleans, during epidemics, is amongst white laborers exposed to the sun, I would suggest that you should hereafter notice the fact, that every year the principal mortality of New Orleans is amongst the white laborers so exposed who annually pay a tribute of many lives for having nearly driven the black man from many of the industrial pursuits of the city. The facis, we have not a sufficient supply of slave la

that white boys would stand two weeks in the

open field, ploughing and hoeing, working the same hours that negroes do. My negroes go out at daylight, are allowed one hour for break-

fast, and two at noon, and quit work at dusk-being fewer hours' work than is generally done

I some years ago paid a good deal of attention ent climates, with a view of answering some opinions of Mr. Clay. My theory is, that two points may be taken-one at the equator, the other far North. At the one, the white man from the great heat; at the other, the negro can hardly exist, unless by protection against the cold. As the centre between these points s reached, a neutral ground is found, equally reater perfection than at the extreme points The central point I would locate at latitude 38 degrees north in this hemisphere. This theory is modified by depression, elevation, and particular location; by artificial means, either race may do well for many degress north or south of the central point. Thus, the white man, protected from the sun, &c., may do well in the low lands of Louisiana; and the negro posure to the adverse climate is bo

perceptible injury.

Those parts of Kentucky, Virginia, Tenne ee, &c., which are remarked as having the largest white men, have also the largest negroes. The tendency of the negroes from those States, further south, is urged to show that their climate does not suit the negro. The true reason is, that the Southern States are new; have a great body of cheap land, and more valuable staple productions, and their labor generally pays better. In 1836, the famine year, corn and provisions were high, cotton was low, and that checked the transfer of negroes South. Had corn remained at 40 cents per bushel, and cotton at six cents per pound, by this time the negro traders would have been buying up here for the Kentucky and Virginia markets.

I feel disheartened to pursue these investigations. It will not be till the present. calm passes, when any but few will listen to any arguments in favor of Slavery. The Abolitionsts are more active and they ever have been; and the Still, the able arguments you have published, and I hope will continue to publish, are proving a useful magazine for future use.

Accept my kindest regards and esteem, and ous at the present to look to the future do not forget me hereafter, as I won ten to hear from you. Your friend, er, as I would like of

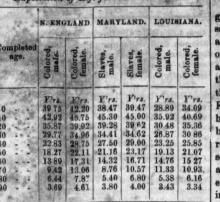
Port Hudson, East Feliciana Parish, La.

Let us admit the assumption of the writer that white men cannot labor in Louisiana with safety, while black men can-it simply proves that the climate of that State is adapted to the constitution of the colored race than the white. It furnishes no plea for Slavery, unless it can be shown that it is just and proper to compel colored people to work as slaves, instead of leaving them free to work as free men. If the facts alleged by General Huston prove anything further, it is, the want of fitless in the State as a residence for white people. A country unsuitable for labor is unsuitable for settlement, for there can be no wealth or comfort without labor. And a country unsuitable for white labor is unsuitable for white settlement—for no race can develop itself where it cannot exert all its faculties, physical

We hope it may turn out that General Hus-Were they orphans, or taken from their homes the Union, or whine about the Comprom

cal friends who acted together in the census. The Expectation of Life, we Missouri controversy settled that point; and teform of principles in New York, may remark, expresses in years, and decimal this meeting, "made to order," is guilty of im-

Expectation of Life for Colored Persons



Now, if it be true, as General Huston and Dr. Cartwright assume, that the constitution of the colored man is specially adapted to the climate of Louisiana, but one cause can be assigned for his great mortality among the colored people; and that is, the harsh, barbarous system of leve labor, in support of which these two lantlemen are resorting to all kinds of sophistical reasoning.

Some animal of the male gender got hold of the telegraphic wires, lately, in Cleveland, and transmitted to all parts of the United States exaggerated and false reports of the proceedings of the Wonan's Convention held in that place; and divers donkeys of kindred spirit braved aloud their exultation over what they deemed woman's folly. Now, whatever opinion may be entertained in relation to the wisdom of such conventions, they are at least entitled to fair dealing and courtesy from gentlemen It so happens that the only disorderly persons at that Convention were men. The Cleveland Plaindealer, a very orthodox Hunker Democratic paper, is indignant at the lies of the telegraph. It denies that any resolutions were passed "amid a stormy session," that any motion was made by a male delegate to confine speakers to ten minutes each, that an attempt was made to put Abby Kelly down, that there was anything like "dreadful confusion" during the sittings of the Convention; but "the crowning and most immense lie," it says, "is, that a motion being made to adjourn, the President fled, when the Hall was cleared in terrible commotion." The Plaindealer adds:

"Instead of deserving any such slander as this, the Convention of last week was a mode of order and decorum, in so far as woman was concerned. The officers were fully equal to their duty, and the speakers were observant of every parliamentary rule. The only confusion, dis-order, or disturbance, during the entire session of the Convention, was produced by men, and men, too, who lugged in questions irrelevant to the objects of the meeting. We hope those papers which have published that despatch will place the matter in its true light before We did not publish the despatch, but cheer

fully give place to the exposure of its falsehood.

SETTLEMENT OF NEBRASKA.

Some time last year the settlers of Nebraska emorial to Congress, praying the establishnent of a Territorial Government, and sent a delegate to Washington, to urge their petition. The subject was brought before Congress. In the House it was fully discussed-the chief opposition to the measure being raised by a few ultra slaveholders. The bill at length passed the House, but being somewhat distasteful to the Slave Interest, was not reported in the Senate till a late period, and was then suffered t sleep till the last day of the session, when it was pretended that it was too late to act

Since then, it would seem that the opponent of the measure have been trying to prepossess the public mind with the idea that the organization of a Territorial Government would violate the rights of the Indians scattered throughout the Territory. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has been out among them, holding councils, and endeavoring, it is said, to effect an extinction of the Indian title. According to newspaper reports, he thinks that the anxi ety of the whites to settle in the Territory, and the agitation of the subject in Congress, have thrown obstacles in the way of a speedy organization; and he advises to stop all agitation and all settlement, until treaties for the extinguishment of Indian titles have been consummated. We have also the proceedings of a meeting of a few of the settlers, which seems, as the New York Evening Post says, " to have been made according to order," at which the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas we, the residents of Nebraska Territory, believing that all citizens of the Uni ted States are entitled to the protection of the General Government, and feeling deeply our isolated and unprotected situation and the want of some system of Government, there-

Resolved, 1. That the growing interest of the Territory seems to demand the extinguishment of the present Indian title, and that we are highly gratified to see that the Genera Government is taking active steps to consummate this much-desired object.

2. That although we earnestly desire and

ask for a speedy organization, nevertheless we deem it imprudent to establish a Territorial Government until after the titles of the present owners of the soil are extinguished, believ ing, as we do, that the Indians have certain rights guarantied to them by Government, which must be respected.

which must be respected.

3. That we fully concur in the views expressed by Colonel Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in regard to the present settlement by the whites.

4. That we know no North, no South, no Fast no Wort and that we desire the concern.

East, no West, and that we desire the organization of a Territorial Government without interest of every portion of our glorious Union.

5. That we deem it expedient that we should be represented in Washington this winter, and that we do, in Convention assembled, nominate a suitable person, free from all sectional preju-dices and partialities, having the true interests of the Territory at heart.

And pray, what was the occasion for the passage of the last two resolutions? The honest settlers who voted last year in favor of the organization of a Territorial Government on is mistaken, for we should regret to learn never dreamed of introducing any section that any part of the United States is unfit for controversy. The cant phrases of the Unionhabitation by white people. We are not sure savers were unknown to them. Their delegate that his experiments have been well conducted.

Was no sectional man, but attended simply to his duty, without going out of his way to save Were they orphans, or taken from their homes and parents? How were they fed and sheltered? Was the estate on which they worked, well drained, and free from miasmatic districts? It is obvious that his observations are too loose and limited, to furnish sufficient ground for the theory that white men cannot labor with safety in Louisiana.

Judging hastily from the great mortality of the colored population in Louisiana, one might say that its climate was deleterious even to them. For instance, take the following table.

This meeting, "made to order," shows what influences have begotten it—first, by resolving against any Territorial organisation at present; next, by adopting the cant of the Pro-Slavery party finally, by declaring against any restriction on the subject of Slavery. We know to what school they belong. But let them spare themselves any extra trouble. Nebraska is now expressly exempt, by the Missouri Compromise, from the introduction of Slavery. The same law of Congress that settled the nem. For instance, take the following table The same law of Congress that settled

We rejoice that the veteran Benton will be "on hand" the next Congress, to look after Western interests, and to baffle the conspiracy of a base, blind sectionalism against the exten-

LITERARY NOTICES.

LORENZO BENOMI; or, Passages in the Life of a Italian. Edited by a friend. New York, 1853

anid to be Giovanni Ruffini : but the incidents are true, at least in substance. Some of the other persons mentioned are likewise real charoters; and among them Mazzini figures under the name of Fantasio. Ruffini, after suffering the persecutions here depicted, escaped to France in 1833, and in 1848 he was appointed by King Charles Albert, of Sardinia, his Embaseador at that Court. He affords another remarkable example of a foreigner acquiring so complete a mastery of the English language as to write it, not only correctly, but even with elegance. His present residence, we believe, is in England. The volume gives a graphic pic ture of his education, the various trials to youth, and the vigilance maintained over him, mingled with pictures of domestic life and at-tachments—forming pleasant episodes in the rougher annals of revolutionary attempts and failures. The account of his escape as a fugitive before his pursuers-leaving a brother be hind, who had been arrested and imprisoned, and who soon paid the forfeit of his life-is in a high degree exciting, and bears such marks of truthfulness as cannot but command the sympathy of the reader. Had we space, we hould like to quote from these pages; but we would rather recommend the perusal of the ook, in its whole connection, to those who yould like something fresh, and aside from the ordinary lighter works which are daily issuing from the press. It is got up in the usual neat style of the publisher. IALLUCINATIONS : or, The Rational History of Ap paritions, Visions, Dreams, Ecstacy, Magnetism

and Sonnambulism. By A. Brierre de Boismont First American, from the second enlarged and in proved, edition. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakis ton. For sale by R. Farnham, Pa. avenue, Wash-

The author is a French physician, who has he reputation of being distinguished in his rofession. The work is a large octavo, and bounds in facts interesting to the philosopher, he medical man, and the lover of the marvelous. It resolves apparitions and hallucinations into morbid psychological conditions, and in the illustration of the theory displays much erudition. One of his leading propositions is, that hallucination may exist without insanity For example, a man may see an apparition ever present with him, and be all the while nvinced that it is a mere hallucination of his mind. In other cases he may see an apparition, and believe that it exists, and yet be perfectly sane. He relates, by way of illustraon, several remarkable cases-one being that of a man of great intelligence and high position, who was haunted by the apparition of a skeleton, which was ever present in his waking oments-grinning at him in company, frowning upon him at the table, eyeing him between the bed curtains when he lay down to sleep. He grew melancholy, lost his appetite and flesh, and no one could tell the cause. At last, mious physician extorted the secret from him. He did not believe in the reality of the was, and he could not help seeing it. Medical skill failed, and he died the victim of a skeleton visitant, in whose reality he did not believe. Our author's theory is, that this was a hallucination-a psychological condition which it was the task of medicine to correct. But he declares, at the same time, his reverent belief in the reality of the apparitions mentioned in

ELEMENTS OF RHETORIC. By Richard Whately, D. D. New York : Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pa. avenue, Washington, D. C. This is a reprint from the seventh edition. Like the Archbishop's Elements of Logic, it is a book both for the practiced and unpracticed writer-helping to improve the former and initiate the latter into the art of composition If such works were more studied in this country, and their principles more thoroughly unerstood, there would be far more method and exactness, with less verboseness and rambling declamation, than characterize so many of our writers and speakers.

IX MONTHS IN ITALY. By George Stillman Hillard Vols. II. Boston: Ticknor, Reed, & Fields. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Pa. avenue, Washington

The author is a keen observer, a graceful writer, and capital in description. Italy is a commonplace topic, but Mr. Hillard is no commonplace tourist. His pages are full of interest and instruction. FATHER GAVAZZI'S LIFE AND LECTURES. New

York: De Witt & Davenport, For sale by Franck Taylor, Pa. avenue, Washington, D. C.

The lectures were those delivered in York, which were reported in full by T. C. Leland, phonographer. "The Life" appears with Gavazzi's authority, and under his revision. The volume contains, in addition, translations of his addresses to his countrymen in New York. The work must find great acceptance with those who detest despotism and priestcraft, and take pleasure in reading the narrative of the for the construction of a railroad to the Padeeds and sufferings of the heroes who have gifte: defied and renounced them.

MYSTERIES OF BEE-KEEPING EXPLAINED. By M. Quinsby, practical bee-keeper. New York: C. M. Saxton, Agricultural Publisher. For sale as above. We suppose we can do nothing better than introduce this work to our readers in the words of the title-page, as a "Complete analysis of the whole subject of Bee-Keeping-consisting of the natural history of bees, directions for obtaining the greatest amount of pure surplus honey with the least possible expense, remedies for losses given, and the science of 'luck' fully illustrated-the result of more than twenty years' experience in extensive apiaries.'

THE ROMANCE OF ABELAND AND HELOISE. By O W. Wight, New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by R. Farnham, 11th st., Washington, D. C. A poetical subject, treated poetically. This story of constancy in love between "the great est man and the greatest woman," as Mr Wight terms them, of the twelfth century, suffers nothing by this modern version. But th author is very daring, in an age of strongminded women, to lay down the proposition that "woman asks no more in this world than to be sincerely loved." He must have forgotten that he is living in the nineteenth century. A MANUAL OF GREEK LITERATURE, from the earli-

est authentic period to the close of the Byzantine
era. By Charles Anthon. L. L. D. New York:
Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor,
Pa. avenue, Washington, D. C.

In this volume of close print, of 574 pa standard writers on Greek Literature, embracing a general summary of its progress, with writers. A brief view is also taken of the dif-

ical systems of Greece, and of the advances made in the cultivation of the mathematical

H. Brett. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, 7th street, Wash-Mr. Brett having been an English mission-

ary in Guiana for some years, relates the replied, that it is the usage of the Department things he has there seen, heard, and experi- to grant no copies from the correspondence enced. The country and its people are com- files, except where counsel certify that they are paratively unknown to us, so that the volume needed for judicial purposes, in a case pending given is an assumed one. The real author is has the attraction of novelty. But this is not in court. "At the same time," he adds, " all. It gives a highly interesting account of think it proper to inform you, that it has been the native tribes of Indians, their customs and represented that Mr. Watson was engaged in manners, and also some instructive general the Free Soil movement of 1848, and signed a statements in relation to the condition of the public call for a meeting of the friends of Free

THE AMERICAN CATTLE DOCTOR : Containing th necessary information for preserving the health and curing the diseases of Oxen, Cows, Sheep, and Swine; with a great variety of original recipes and valuable information in reference to Farm and Dairy management; whereby every man can be his own Cattle Doctor. By G. H. Dodd, M. D., Veterinary Practitioner. New York: C. M. Saxton. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pa. avenue, Washington, The author sets his face against the use of he lancet and poison, and holds that all medi-

cation should be subservient to, and not substitutive of, the powers of nature. We have printed the whole title, so that those interested may see at once the nature and scope of the

'Ruth," &c. New York: Harpor & Brothers. For A delightful little novel, full of genial hu

mor and delicate satire, and finely illustrating some of the peculiar phases of English life. THE MISSION TO FRANCE.

The Union announces the appointment ohn Y. Mason, of Virginia, as Minister to France. It was undoubtedly Mr. Marcy's desire, and the President's purpose, to assign this mission to Mr. Dix: but the indications of dissatisfaction at the South were so strong, that they were both overruled. Mr. Dix tried hard to propitiate the Slave Power, explaining, disclaiming, protesting, and eschewing Abolition deprecating agitation, smiling upon the Com romise, hugging the Fugitive Law, recalling the services he had formerly done in behalf of Slavery against Anti-Slavery agitation; but nothing would avail. The Southern press admitted his plea, so far as to authorize him to take his place in the ranks of the Democratic

party; but it added-"He however committed a most fatal error in 1848, in joining the Van Buren defection and lending the influence of his name and acknowledged talents to defeat the National Democracy in the memorable canvass of that year. From this unfortunate blunder it will e exceedingly difficult for General Dix wholly to recover. However much disposed the National Democracy of the Union may be to forgive and forget the past, confidence is a thing they cannot be expected to take up and lay aside at pleasure; and however little inclined they may be to condemn his general course upon the Abolition question, they cannot wholly obliterate from their minds the fact, that, in a great and momentous crisis, he was against them—giving aid and comfort to the enemy His friends, then, have no right to marvel or complain, should such an unfortunate reminis cence have a tendency to materially mar his prospects for the future."

despotism at home, cannot be trusted to conapparition—said that he knew it was a hal-lucination of his own mind, but there the ghost for our representative at a foreign court, a slaveholder, or the Northern man who can stoop to degrade himself to please the slaveholder, we choose the former. He will at least have courage enough to stand erect, and rindicate the dignity of the nation before any foreign potentate. The true representative of America abroad would be the man who at knee to "the dark spirit of Slavery." But we repeat, if we cannot have such a man, give us the Southern master in preference to any of his Northern vassals. Masterdom may be respectable : voluntary vassalage, never ! As to Mr. Mason, the New York Evening

Post is deeply displeased. We fear, from the following remarks, that its confidence in the wisdom of the Administration is beginning to be shaken. After characterizing Mr. Mason as a kind of agent or "borer" for steamboat ompanies, it proceeds:

"From this sphere he is now translated to

one for which he possesses no qualifications-one for which he has neither the natural n acquired endowments, neither the capacity, the political and diplomatic knowledge, nor the business habits which are necessary to fill it with honor. The lobby at the Capitol has lost a florid and good-natured member, but the dipomatic corps of our country has gained nothng. There is yet one point of view in which, as political optimists, we are bound to present the case to our readers. The removal of Mr. Mason from the lobbies at Washington puts an end to the danger of mischief from his agency n that quarter, and restores him to his orig After all, the Administration may proce

on the assumption that as nothing is to be for such a position is he who is exactly qualified to do nothing. Wisdom consists specially in the adaptation of means to an end.

Ion, the well-informed correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, throws some light upon the scheme of the monst monopoly in New York,

United States a very large grant of public lands, and also a contract for carrying the mails and troops and public stores, and also an advance or loan upon the contract. Obtaining all this, they expect to sell their bonds in London, and thus obtain funds to construct the road. The scheme may succeed, but it is not to be disguised that the tide is turning against millions of such scourities as are already held in England, or elsewhere in Europe. Luckily, these railroad bonds cannot be now brought in for payment. They have some years to run, and perhaps we may be able to continue to pay the interest on them." We are glad that Col. Benton-the great ad-

vocate of a real national highway to the Pacific for the benefit of the People, and not grasping speculators—will be in his place in the next Congress, to look after these matters.

OHIO ELECTION.—The Democrats have elected Medill, Governor, by a large majority. It is said by the Cleveland True Democrat, that Lewis (Ind. Dem.) has as large a vote as Barrere, (Whig.) The Independent Democratic ticket has succeeded in Lake, Geauga, Ashtabula, and Cuyahoga. Trumbull has elected an Independent Democratic Senator. Herrick, Ind. Dem., is returned from Lorain; J. W. Vance, Ind. Dem., is returned from Knox and Monroe. With special pleasure we hear of the election of Dr. Norton S. Townshend as Senator from Medina and Lorain. The vote on the Maine Law is not yet ascertai

E. M. PEASE, of Brazoria, Texas, has been elected Governor of that State, by a majority of 5,000. The total vote is about 85,000.

The St. Louis Democrat publishes a note worthy correspondence in relation to the application of Henry T. Watson, of St. Louis, for the office of postmaster in that city. Mr. Watson was favored by Mr. Benton, opposed by Mr. Atchison. Mr. Benton addressed a letter to the Postmaster General, requesting to know what representation had been made by Mr. Atchison against Mr. Watson. Mr. Campbell

note of inquiry in the case of Mr. Watson, and which will be forwarded to Mr. Watson for such answer as he may feel himself able t make to it.

Mr. Benton knew of the rule of the Depart.

ment which is referred to, but has disputed its propriety heretofore, and still disputes it; es-pecially in the case of a Senator or Represent-

is prefaced in the peculiarly compact, clear, and vigorous style of the Judge, and marked

HINTS TO NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

Somebody has sent us a communication with

A young writer, untried, unpracticed, unknown to fame, proposes to contribute to the

set their own prices upon their productions. We have received, lately, several applications with warm clothing and good houses, may do from persons who, having learned that we are well in New York—in either case, partial extions, inform us that they have "lote" of tales reasonable terms. Do they suppose that we are a clairyoyant, able to inspect their produc-

ensical applications!

Every paper has its own character, and it own circle of readers. It is not every one who can write, that can write well enough to pubnewspaper. It is not every one that can write so as to interest one class of readers, that can entertain other classes. It is not every one that can command compensation. His articles may be good, but not at all necessary to the ournal that gives them publicity; and the ad-

pertinent agitation, in attempting to revive the ferent schools of Greek Philosophy, of the mad.

Mr. Benton replied:

C STREET, Sept. 29, 1853. Mr. Benton's best respects to the Postmaster General, and thanks him for his answer to the

ative making representations to the prejudice of any one of his own constituents. Mr. Ben-ton disclaims the benefit of such a rule in his own case, and considers as public everything that he says or writes to the President, or any whatever, constituent or not.

Hon. Mr. Campbell, ster General.

Mr. Watson then writes to the Postmaster General, denying the allegations made against

The St. Louis Democrat pertinently remarks on this correspondence

"But we are strangely blind to the position in which the Administration stands in making its appointments—a position so incessantly avouched by the official organ—if Free-Soilism in 1848 should be a disqualification for office in 1853. Our belief—the belief of the nation at large-is, that all who stand on the Balti more platform of 1852 are eligible for office in the eyes of the Administration. If this be not the policy of the Cabinet with regard to appointments, we are involved in the very black ness of darkness."

No matter what a man was in 1848, says the Union from day to day, provided he now stands on the Baltimore platform. "Let bygones be bygones," it cries. I look not at the antecedents of a man, says Jefferson Davis, if he abide by the Baltimore platform-good faith requires us to look no further than that. And yet Mr. Postmaster Campbell assumes that Free-Soilism in 1848-no matter if a man does now believe in the Baltimore platform-is a disqualification for office. Either the Union is insincere, or Mr. Campbell is ignorant or

COMPARATIVE WEALTH OF THE NORTH AND

It is something less than five years since Mr. Elwood Fisher delivered an address in Cincinnati, in which he attempted to prove that the high road to wealth is simple agriculture, unsustained by domestic manufactures, the mechanic arts, and commerce; and, since Slavery superinduces this state of things, that institution was to be regarded as the solution of the great problem of political economy, about which philosophers have puzzled their brains Very good. It will gratify every sincere for a century. He proceeded, accordingly, to friend of liberty to bear that he has permission show that the slaveholding States of this Union various public documents as his authority for the facts adduced in support of his propositions. Unfortunately, the authorities referred to were in almost every instance found, upon examina tion, to be in fault, and to exhibit a state of things the reverse of that assumed; but so much the worse for the documents. The positions advanced, and the facts assumed to support them, were too flattering to the friends of Slavery, in the moment of their imaginary trihome hates oppression, and has never bent the umph, to te doubted or questioned. Mr. Fisher was for the time regarded as a new light-an eighth Wise Man contributed by the western world to the Seven recognised by the ancients He was taken at once into the councils of Mr. Calhoun and other Pro-Slavery hierarchs; and, notwithstanding that he was bred a Quaker, and was whilom an Abolitionist, he was at once admitted into their holy of holies. He was invited to Virginia, where he was feted and toasted until the worthy Quaker was likely to forget the simple and abstemious habits of his order. But the wheels of time are constantly in mo-

tion. The South needed more railroads and other improvements, with factories, workshops of various kinds, et cetera; and, uttorly forgetful of Mr. Fisher's demonstrations, appeals were often made to "Northern capitalists" to invest their surplus funds in them. Then came the census, with a crash upon the astounded senses, showing Massachusetts to be worth \$573.342 286; while Virginia, the scene of our Quaker's banquets-with eight times as large a territory-was worth only \$430,701,082, including slaves, with other extravagant contrasts of Freedom with Slavery. Facts are stubborn things. They may be disregarded by visionary theorists for a time, but they cannot done at the Court of France, the suitable man fail to impress themselves upon the common sense of the people. The assumptions of Mr. Fisher, of the superior wealth of the South over that of the North, might be maintained by politicians "for reasons of State;" but they could never pass into the every-day language of life, or be carried home to people's "business and bosoms." Hence it is that we have constant ly seen the appeals to "Northern capitalists' for building railroads, opening mines, and other purposes; and hence the occasional-in fact, frequent-efforts to rouse the energies of Southern people, by contrasting the South with the North. At length, even the most ultra of Mr. Calhoun's disciples, the Richmond Examinerwhich is recognised as the ablest journal in the slaveholding States, of the school to which it belongs acknowledges the great superiority of the North over the South in wealth, and wealth-creating power. But the admission is made by what the lawyers call a demurrer; that is to say, by admitting the fact, but denying the inference—by allowing the North to be wealthier and more prosperous, but insisting with the moralists of all ages, from Solomon to Dr. Johnson, upon the dangers and temptations which beset those who are surrounded with a superabundance of the good things of this life; with suitable exhortations to cheerfulness addressed to the Southern people, who are admonished of the duty of contentment, and the sin of repining at fortune. There is an admirable vein of wisdom in all this, which we greatly admire. But still the fact is clear that the South is at length awaking to a consciousness of its poverty, and tracing it to its true source—Slavery.

It is quite possible, on reflection, that ou

Quaker friend, Mr. Fisher, in estimating the relative wealth of the North and South, may, like the editor of the Examiner, have looked higher than to the perishable dust of this earth, and have merely adopted the nomenclature of dollars and cents, of facts and figures, in order to convey to the common apprehension a more tangible idea of that hidden wealth of the soul-virtue and happiness-in which they maintain that slaveholding communities excel ite share of who of Wh publica name; time.
To the a word assistant and if unrival ed pow oan ever with be We and Lil

insatiable avidity of conquering sudden wealth. Their life appears slow, stagnant, inactive, in-efficient, to those who revel in the whirl and turmoil of the money-grinding machinery of more gain-loving communities

From the New York Tribune. RATIFICATION MEETING OF THE FREE DEMOC RACY IN NEW YORK.

SPEECHES OF JOHN P. HALE AND OTHERS. At the call of the Central Committee of the Free Democratic party, a meeting was convened at the Broadway Tabernacle, last evening, to ratify the nominations for State officers, made by their recent State Convention at Syra-

euse.

Edward A. Stansbury, Esq., Chairman of the
Central Committee, called the meeting to order, and nominated the following list of offi-

President-Minthorne Tomnking President—Minthorne Tompkins.
Vice Presidents—William Jay, Dennis Harris, Andrew Lester, William E. Whiting, D. D.
T. Marshall, William T. Dawley, Joshua Leavitt, David Marsh, William S. Dorr, A. D.
Gale, Henry Belden, John Brown, D. M. Graham, Horace Waters, Thomas Ritter, Charles Scholey, H. D. Sharp, William G. West, Alongo S. Ball, Thomas S. Berry, Daniel, H. Sande no S. Ball, Thomas S. Berry, Daniel H. Sands, Charles R. Miller, L. D. Mansfield, Seth W. Benedict, Alexander McDonald, Jesse G. Haviland, J. E. Snodgrass.

Julius C. Overbauer.
On taking the chair, the President was received with hearty cheers, and spoke in substance as follows:
Although not knowing by what right I am

here, I cannot shrink from a cause which my heart approves, and which I am prepared at heart approves, and which I am prepared at any sacrifice to maintain and enjoy. To submit to tyranny and oppression, is not only uninviting but degrading, and, in my opinion, oriminal; but I believe we have not yet arrived at that point. [Applause.] When you behold two, or, I may say, three great powers of the day, willing in their truckling subserviency to the Slave Power, passing great resolutions, and endorsing as a finality that unconstitutional measure, the infamous and degrading Slave Law, and attempting to force it on our national statute book, then I say, is it not time for action? Two great parties have told us we shall not discuss the question of Slavery. If shall not discuss the question of Slavery. If you believe it not, then surely it is the time you believe it not, then surely it is the time for greater action. for myself, I can only say. I will not be resolved by any resolutions out of my right to discuss any question. [Much applause] I mean to agitate while life and breath and being lasts, to procure, among the most important measures of the day, the abolition of Slavery. I will not detain you, gentlemen, but call upon the Committee for their report.

port.

Mr. E. A. Stansbury, of New York, then read an address and resolutions, amid frequent interruptions by applause.

Mr. H. Swift, of Massachusetts, was now in-

tuted, bound by no moral limit-it was the chained Greek maiden, and not the lowly man, [applause.] when poetry, art, nature, and the history of the world, all the attributes of God all denounce and oppose it. Can any of u comprehend it with its actual horrors? No

comprehend it with its actual horrors? No, we are not acquainted with it. Slavery, ostracised by every other country, is fostered here. [Cries of "shame," "shame!"] It erases every moral feeling from the mind, and destroys the soul by its damning influence.

A glowing description of Slavery and the influence it possessed over the commercial interests of the country, was here introduced by the speaker; and, after an allusion to the services rendered by his friend John P. Hale, instanced in the case of the "Jerry rescue," &c., he continued, characterizing that gentleman as one of the really unterrified Democrats [laughter] who crouched not before any Slave Power! Had it not been for Slavery, said Mr. Swift, we should have had a National Railroad connecting California with New York; whereas now we have only a National Turnpike terminating at Washington. [Laughter] How different this road from the famous "underground railroad!" The tickets of the latter are all free, and its passengers all of one color. All who go into it at agentical. How different this road from the famous "underground railroad!" The tickets of the latter are all free, and its passengers all of one color. All who go into it at one end slaves, come out at the other free. [Cheers.] The road nover issued bonds, but it recollected those in bonds with them. [Laughter and appliance] bonds with them. [Laughter and applause]
It never paid any dividends, but it will meet
its shareholders in Heaven! One of our prinoipal newspapers has already lowered its flag of Whigism, and hoisted the standard of Re-publicanism. [Cries of name; give name; name; and Tribune?] Yes, I mean The Trib-

To the young men of New York I would s a word or two in conclusion. We need your assistance. We want a correct organization; and if there is anything more than that, it is unrivalled organization to put down this dreaded power of Slavery; for recollect, no nation can ever acheive greatness whose path is strewn with bondmen.

We may not live to see Slavery overthrown, and Liberty triumph, but

rty triumph, but

"Another hand the sword shall wield,
Another hand the standard wave,
Till from the trumpet's mouth is peal'd
The blast of triumph o'er our grave!" The Hon. E. L. Keys, of Mass., was then

Mr. Fresident, ladies, and gentlemen: Tresolation disability beau in the south to the realization of this deliave beau ideal. In these more brilliant and dazzling characteristics they are rapidly overtaking, and in some respects surpassing, their exemplars. They have greater facilities for the precocious accumulation of wealth than have been accorded to Europe. They are embarrassed and retarded by few of the impediments which encumber transactions abroad; they have a larger verge to operate in and the comparative sparseness of the population, with the vast outlet afforded by the Northwest to all supernumeraries, postpone, though they cannot forever avert, the runnous tendencies which are so apparent and so keenly felt in Europe. But they are pursuing the same road to destruction which has been travelled by those whom they would imitate. They are now backing in the same sunkine by which their prototypes have been tempted on ward, with a fallacious sense of security; and they may expect ultimately to arrive at the pursuit of agriculture and the institution of Slavery—the consequent sparseness of population and catent of estates—the rural life and they may expect ultimately to arrive at the pursuit of agriculture and the institution of Slavery—the consequent sparseness of population of gain is alone possible, except in the cities, which must always resemble each, other in their business operations all over the world. All that the planting and farming class indulge the hope of doing is, to perpetuate and improve the advantages which they have possessed, and on the same as for road of gradually extending the state of the contract of the cities, which must always resemble each, other in their business operations and to leave the advantages which they have possessed, and on the same as for road of gradually extending the fail the state of the cities, which must always resemble each, other in their children in the enjoyment of "the same safe road of gradually extending the contract of the contract of the country, and t

their children in the enjoyment of the same blessings which they have possessed, and on the same safe road of gradually extending was of old the conviction of our understandprosperity. They are not urged into spasmodic activity by the tormenting demon of gain, and are not driven into speculations of trade by the very was a wrong against man and a sin against God, and we believe the same now; the conviction has but grown stronger; it is now firmer and more determined, because the experience of five years has added to our certainty of its soundness. If there has been a split between those who then acted with us, and us, I think I can appeal to the few Hards here that the fault is not ours. If any have gone out from us, it is because they never were of us; they have said to God, liberty, and manof us; they have said to God, liberty, and man-hood, "Stand aside! we do not want you in this campaign." They have desecrated one platform, and built up another. [Applause.] But I pass to the present aspect of affairs. Now, in the nineteenth century, after the great principles we assert have had their eighteen centuries of martyrs, it is time they should begin to exercise some influence. Can we not discover a great purpose of Providence manifested in the discovery of this Continent? Should we not see that it is time that the light which, like a pillar of fire kindled by the hand of God, led our fathers through a seven years' Revolution, should illumine some of the world beyond our limits? Should not the nations of beyond our limits? Should not the nations of the Old World, struggling against despotism, receive from this Continent some light to guide them on the glorious pathway of Revolution? It would seem, if this land is to go forth and breathe a manly word in behalf of liberty, the leaders of the People ought to be the first to give it utterance. [Loud cheers.] And why do they not do so? What do you hear frem your Government? What are they doing? Are they studying, consulting, contriving, to give efficacy to the great principles upon which this man and the first of the proposition of the seem of the proposition of the seem of the proposition of the seem of the proposition of the Senate, when the infamous Fugitive Bill was passed. I call it not a law, and never will. "It has no obligation of the Senate, when the proposition of the Senate, when the infamous Fugitive Bill was passed. I call it not a law, and never will. "It has no obligation of the Dardanelles, by four steam-ships of the crisis cannot be long delayed. The violation of the Dardanelles, by four steam-ships of the crisis cannot be long delayed. The violation of the Dardanelles, by four steam-ships of the crisis cannot be long delayed. The violation of the Dardanelles, by four steam-ships of the crisis cannot be long delayed. The violation of the Dardanelles, by four steam-ships of the crisis cannot be long delayed. The violation of the Dardanelles, by four steam-ships of the crisis cannot be long delayed. The violation of the proposition to mark steps of progress in three speeches, delivered at Perth and Glassical transition of the Senate, when the chart of the crisis cannot be long delayed. The violation of the season.

Yet, while the political horizon is darkened, to the crisis of constitution uncontaminated with the civit is some consolation to mark steps of progress in three speeches, delivered at Perth and Glassical transition of the Senate, when they studying, consulting, contriving, to give efficacy to the great principles upon which this Republic has been founded? To make republican liberty felt, acknowledged, and effective everywhere? Let us take an answer from the letter of Secretary Guthrie to Collector Bronson, and what do we read? That the mighty

energies of our Government are, night and day, exerted to see that the Hards and Softs get their fair share of the Custom-house plunder? [Laughter] They have no time—they der? [Laughter.] They have no time—they cannot give attention to weightier things. From the moment of their inauguration there is no single policy in which their course has been distinctly marked, except this in which Secretary Guthrie says—"It is understood the President and his Cabinet are united"—namely, that the Softs are to have a fair chance at

the Custom-house!
Now, I do not want to say anything to of-Now, I do not want to say anything to offend your sensibilities: I am myself an American also, but I ask—Are you not ashamed of yourselves? [Laughter.] The Government of the United States has no higher purpose than fairly to divide tide-waiterships, and so forth! Surely there are some other questions which ought to be interesting to our Government; and when Secretary Guthrie has well disposed of the improved division of spoils which has of this important division of spoils which has so occupied him, if he will take up the public documents of the United States, (that is, after the fair partition is fully accomplished,) he will find, for example, that the United States owns Mr. E. A. Stansbury, of New York, then read an address and resolutions, amid frequent interruptions by applause.

Mr. H. Swift, of Massachusetts, was now introduced. He said:

I claim for my native State that it is the only section loyal to the mission of America. [Applause.] At the time the Constitution was looked on with sorrow and regret, and the whole country teemed with denunciations of it. If it were right, why attack it. The morning star stood in its effulgence in the presence of man and Slavery, if it were divinely constituted, bound by no moral limit—it was the to give every family within the borders of the States a homestead of more than eighty acres. He will find, should the fires of revolution be kindled again in Europe, and despotism once more prove too strong for the efforts of Liberty—when the contest was over, the victims of oppression might come here by tens of thousands, and yet we could provide them all with farms! [Loud cheers] Laboring men of New York, is not that of more consequence than the division of Custom-house plunder? Hundreds of millions of acres, as fertile as any that have rewarded the toil of man since he was first created by Providence! Should this land be given to me to till it, or should it be locked up, generation after generation, to swell the

shall see. I will read you the eleventh resolution of the Democratic Convention of June 1, 1852, at Baltimore. [Mr. H. read it.] Here, you see, they say, that in view of the popular institutions of the Old World, a high and sacred duty devolves on us. What to do? To give the right hand of fellowship to those struggling for freedom? No, indeed; but "to uphold and maintain the rights of every State!" That was the high and sacred duty which devolved on the Democratic party—the party of the "interests of the Old World," and their "high and sacred duty." People perhaps would only read the preamble, and not generally know the "interests of the Old World," and their "high and sacred duty." People perhaps would only read the preamble, and not generally know the important conclusion—to take care of themselves. Yes! in view of these "popular institutions of the Old World," Kossuth came here, told the story of his country's wrougs, her desolate homes, the wanderers driven from them, and asked a single word of sympathy and and asked a single tutions of the Old World," Kossuth came here, told the story of his country's wrongs, her desolate homes, the wanderers driven from them, and asked a single word of sympathy and encouragement. Did the Government give it? by No! Their "high and sacred duty" was to look sharply after State Rights. The battle for Freedom waxed hot; the friends of Liberty were trodden down. Did the Government open its wouth? No! Why? Because if they sent to any despot of the Old World a note of indignant remonstrance, it might reverberate back, and put an echo in some slave-hut of the New! [Loud and long applause.] And so it will ever told the story of his country's wrongs, her desolate homes, the wanderers driven from them, and asked a single word of sympathy and encouragement. Did the Government give it?

No! Their "high and sacred duty" was to look sharply after State Rights. The battle for Freedom waxed hot; the friends of Liberty were trodden down. Did the Government open its mouth? No! Why? Because if they sent to any despot of the Old World a note of indignant remonstrance, it might reverberate back, and put an echo in some slave-hut of the Now! [Loud and long applause.] And so it will everbe, as long as the institution of Slavery presses, like the Old Man of the Sea, upon the shoulders of every holder of, and candidate for, a public office in our land.

It is said that we are a part of an idea.

day, and to be told that all the bustle was not to serve your own interests, but to divide custom-house spoils fairly, what would he think of you? When you see your fair fame blighted, your revolutionary history dishonored, should not—[Cheers, mingled with hisses.] A great destiny is before us; we are to solve, on this continent, the world's question. The history of man is that of oppressed struggling against oppressor. A tyrant is subdued, but another takes his place; and it seems as if we could read in the counsels of Eternity that God would no longer be tried with us. Then the friends of Liberty plead with Heaven, "Give man another trial!" and the Allwise consents. He opens a way over the world of waters, and He opens a way over the world of waters, and a new land appears, where a Temple of Libthe oppressed of the earth. [Long-continued cheers.] But the serpent envied the happiness of Eden, and the arch enemy of our race mars this second handiwork of the Most High: he sends Slavery to curse the fairest work of creation. Shall his malice succeed? [Cries of No, no.] It may, or not; the issue is with you. Liberty or Slavery must give way; they are antagonistic, and cannot exist together. [Applause.] Now, we only ask you to labor within the Constitution. We have sworn allegiance to it; and, even for that reason, our first ance to it; and, even for that reason, our first duty is to relieve it from its foulest aspersion—
Slavery! [Tremendous cheers] The men who made our Constitution did not intend Slavery; they held their peace about it; they looked forward to the time when it would die out, and leave the Constitution uncontaminated with its name—to the time when the parchment on which this was written might be fit to have traced on it the Charter of Freedom. Slavery is a parody on the Constitution, a disgrace to note law, and never will. "It has no obliga-tion on me, nor on my conscience!" I shall now conclude. [Loud cries of Go on!] If I must go on, I will present you with a picture. By this Bill, if the commissioner find the per-son claimed to be described in the paper held by the claimant, he must hand that person

Suppose a slave, nearly white, (as advertise ments show some slaves are—so nearly that they try to e-cape as white,) flies, and, to aid escape, takes a horse. The owner gets both horse and woman described in his papers; he comes, say, to New York, meets his horse—as he asserts—drawing a dray, demands it of the owner, who says, "Why?" "Oh! here it is described in this recent." But the owner, as he asserts—drawing a dray, demands it of the owner, who says, "Why?" "Oh! here it is, described in this paper." But the owner says, "You must wait; you can't take my horse without trial by jury."

Suppose he gets the horse! then say you are the owner. He next comes and says, pointing to your daughter, "I must have her, too."

"Why?" "She is described here, in this parary." And so she may be A horse this?

per." She is described here, in this pa-per." And so she may be. A horse thief was apprehended in South Carolina, and in his pocket was found a letter from a confederate in Philadelphia, desiring him to send papers in Philadelphia, desiring him to send papers describing suspicious negroes there, whom he would send on to him as slaves. Now, horses cannot be taken out of the State of New York without trial by jury—women can! [Deafening cheers.] Your daughter is described—you are in dismay—you talk of jury trial; but he says, "You go too fast." You fly to a lawyer; he hears your case; with commiseration tells you that, in 1850, there was much trouble—the Union was in great danger. [Laughter.] Padent and his Cabinet are united! We are told up, generation after generation, to swell the profits of bloated speculators?

Other questions might engage the Secretary: free postage: law; ocean postage—the opening of a highway by which the affections of millions of hearts might travel the waste of waters. Now, if the party I am associated with can do nothing else, we can look these questions in the face. We are for free farms; land lies a wilderness; we would make it of inestimable value.

dent and his Cabinet are united! We are told not to agitate. Agitation is necessary in nature, animate as well as inanimate. The heart which sustains my life is agitated; when it is not, I perish. The ocean has been ever agitated, since, in the dawn of creation, the Almighty formed it out of the hollow of His hand. And the pool of which we read in Holy Writ, when at rest, had no virtue—when agitated, healed whoseever went down into it. But these politicians do not wish to have it agitated; for them there is no healing. and lies a wilderness; we would make it of inestimable value.

There are still other questions of high moment, which might occupy a Government of these States—that of Liberty abroad! But I think the Government should not open their mouths upon that—they should keep an oyster-like silence. Why? Because the platform to which they are pledged finds them—as you shall see. I will read you the elevention of June 1.

But we have self-respect—we have consciences. abroad the truth which he knows. Victory may not be ours—we have no custom-house spoils to distribute—this year. [Laughter.] But we have self-respect—we have consciences. And if we can do no more, at least, as my eloquent young friend from Massachusetts said, we can free ourselvas. If we cannot bring others help through our efforts, at least we will know that, when the God of the oppressed deals with this nation as he has dealt with those which, before us, have been guilty of the sin of oppression, we can, in that day of dread account, stand unblenched before the Home of Eternity, and call upon the Lamb of Hearts to witness that the guilt and blood of oppression do not stain the hem of our garments!

Mr. Hale took his seat amid loud and long-continued appleuse.

A STATE OF THE STA

H. Dana, and Amass Walker.

The Administration Party is exulting at its succession of victories in the State elections. Pennsylvania has gone Democratic—Ohio has rolled up a large Democratic majority—California has done the same. The State elections first occurring after the accession of a new Administration are no test of its strength, no evidence of popular sentiment in relation to its policy, but simply results of the same causes that brought it into power. When an Administration has lived long enough to develop its policy, to take its position on the practical questions that may come up, and to give its opponents time to rally, then, should the State elections go in its favor, it might reasonably accept the result as a verdict in its behalf.

H. V. Johnson, the Democratic candidate for the Governorship of Georgia, has been elected by a small majority. The Democratic ture. The following are the members of Congress elect, the first six being Democrats: to be recognised in what are called the Strikes:

gress elect, the first six being Democrats: James L. Seward, A. H. Colquitt, A. J. Bailey, D. B. W. Dent, E. W. Chastain, Junius Hillyer, David A. Reese, A. H. Stephens.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION of Delaware, recently framed by a State Convention, has been rejected by a popular vote, without distinction of party.

Meriden, New Haven Co., Conn., September 26, 1853. To the Editor of the National Era:

I have watched closely the notices of new publications in the *Era*, since the winding up of the story of Mark Sutherland, or Power and Principle, by Emma D. E. N. Southworth, which ended August 25, No. 347. It was stated in that number that it would soon be put in book form, (or appear in that form.) Will you please inform me and the friends of the Era where it can be purchased, and the price per number, &c.? It has been read by many who are not subscribers to the Era, with much de-light; they have borrowed the numbers containing it, until they are worn out, or nearly so.

Our correspondent is not alone in the estimate he places upon Mark Sutherland. It will certainly be published in a volume, but when, and by whom, we do not know. We hope Mrs. Southworth will answer the in-Ed. Era. quiries.

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE. LONDON, Oct. 4, 1853. To the Editor of the National Era:

in front of the Turkish capital, is a great fact, about which there can be no mistake. It is, (no matter for the pretext about the protection of residents belonging to the two countries there,) it is as much a breach of treaty, and consquently act of war, as was the piratical invasion of the Moldo Wallachian territories by Russia. Such premonitory symptoms are not to be misunderstood or undervalued. If terms of peace cannot be arranged at Olmutz, terms of peace cannot be arranged at Olmutz, there is war. It may not, for a while, be seen in actual hostilities; for the winter season is now so near, that it would delay the battle on a field which is so flooded at the period as to defy military operations. Lord Aberdeen is reported to have said, "La paix a toute prix," and we honor the statesman who would use his utmost efforts to avert the calamities of war. But if the arrange of Puzzia apparent his utmost efforts to avert the calamities of war. But if the arrogance of Russia cannot be tamed by every cession consistent with national independence and safety, then, in God's name must the sword be drawn, and the ineffable rights of mankind be vindicated against despotic ambition and lawless aggression.

The review of between fifty and sixty thousand Austrian foot and horse at Olmutz, offers

cementing of a real entente cordiale between these countries, the people of which have only to understand their mutual interests, and confide in each other, to realize the dreamy and high-flown imaginings of the Crystal Palace

latterers.
On the frontiers of semi-independent Servia are assembled three corps—Russian, Austrian, and Turkish; and we should suppose a collision to be more probable in that quarter than anywhere else, or at least that the province is likely to be the theatre of great events. At Constantinople, however, the feast of the Bairam has gone off without any commotion, and, having so just a political and national cause to fight for, the Ulemas appear to have reflected that to add to it the fuel of religion would only be to make it questionable.

be to make it questionable.

One of the peculiarities of the case, in newspaper light, can hardly help striking an American reader. The Times, the Morning Post, and the Morning Chronicle, are all visi-Post, and the Morning Chronicle, are all visibly favored with ministerial communications; but the Times is entirely or covertly Russian, devoting Turkey per fas and ne fas to destruction; the Morning Post is anti-Russian, argumentative in behalf of the integrity of Turkey, and only inclined to war as the ultima ratio; but the Morning Chronicle is furiously belligerent, and devotes Russia to all the infernal gods. Are not these odd and difficult to reconcile demonstrations, from journals equally supcile demonstrations, from journals equally sup-porters of the coalition Cabinet? The Times, porters of the coalition Cabinet? The Times, a constant partisan, yet exerts its utmost skill and influence for Russian objects; the Post, an adherent of Lord Palmerston, is moderate, weighing pros and cons; whilst the Caronicle, unquestionably the organ of the Peel party in Church and State, might exclaim—

My voice is still for war!

Gods! can an English people long debate
Which of the two to choose?

It is to be hoped that not quite so much difference of opinion is to be found in the Ministry as in their public voices of the fourth estate.

The view we have taken in this correspondence, with regard to the progress of events in England, is being rapidly realized—even more rapidly than we anticipated. The something rotten in the State of Denmark cannot be concealed, and there is evidently a trying crisis to be passed through within a brief ensuing space. It is strange to think that the dieaster of war might tend to render it less formidable; but beture we speak of that probability, we will cast a glance around.

cast a glance around.

London at home is in a curious transition state. It is difficult for any other people, or any other great city, to form any idea of it. In one obvious sense it is a caput mortuum. The queen bee is out of the hive, and many of the grand workers are dissipated over the land—buzzing here and there, at Greenock, at Glas-

another of the most unfavorable symptoms is to be recognised in what are called the Strikes; and striking they are at the very foundations

of the social system, as now constituted.

We have, through every organ and breath
of public opinion, been so loud in trumpeting the vastness of our national prosperity, the re-sult of Free Trade, that it is not to be wondersult of Free Trade, that it is not to be wondered at when the producing classes (by no means slow or low in their own estimation) should stand up and say, "We do all this; let us have a larger share in the emoluments of the prodigious improvement; hang your statistics and politico-economics; it is we who make the honey; as yet, we do not mind supporting a Queen, but let us all be comfortable and happy; the upper ranks can take care of themselves." Such is the ranging spirit of England at this moment, and though "at this moment" there is little to evoke it farther to a perilous extent, as sure as these letters are written from Euas sure as these letters are written from Eu rope to America, the condition we have indicated is most truly "the beginning of the end."
Taylleyrand was not, on a small scale, more prophetic than we are on a more extensiv ere; and, sooner than may be supposed, the Era may boast of its vaticination.

In France matters are perhaps more immediately threatening, though in the gagged voice lessness of the press nothing is heard of the mining within. The Emperor and his despot-ism are endured as lesser evils than anarchy and bloodshed; but hunger will listen to no comparisons-

A starving Frenchman no conditions knows, But bid him go to h—, to h— he goes; and the endeavor to furnish Paris with cheap

bread, below the market price, by an organization of modified pauperism, must recoil on the inventors, if it succeed in warding off the

whole world kin, and it only requires that the said world should be enabled thus quickly and pleasantly to interchange visits, in order to make it a Happy Family, cultivating mutual enjoyments and detesting strifes. It is curious to contemplate the modern Irm Age welded on the ancient (now literally the Californian and Australian) Golden Age, contributing to produce such blessed effects. produce such blessed effects.

Our shipping has suffered considerably from the equinoctial gales, and the cholera remains though as yet nearly restricted to the localitie in Northumberland where it first broke out. Immense activity and all kinds of exhortations Immense activity and all kinds of exhortations are now exerted against the fearful malady. For so big a ruminant as John Bull, he is assuredly the most singularly impulsive of all animals—acting in nothing like a grave, steady bovine, but by fits and starts, like a water wagtail. And so the cholera, having found him unprepared, he is making a terrible fuss about the cholera.

You are aware that the inhabitants of Glasgow dripk more whister than thrice their

gow drink more whiskey than thrice their number in any other quarter of this kingdom sand Austrian foot and horse at Olmutz, offers occasion for three days royal personal and ambassadorial diplomacy; during which the Czar will use his well-founded influence to cajole his brother Cæsar into his views. The King of Prussia, intending to take care of himself, declined attendance; but sent the Prince, to avoid points too closely urged to be easily evaded. France and England, in accord, must possess prodigious force on the negotiations; but perhaps one of the greatest goods that that could flow from this alliance will be the cementing of a real entente cordiale between the sand Austrian foot and horse at Olmutz, offers but you will be surprised to be told, as the result of this habitual drunkenness, that the Spirit moves them to oppose every innocent recreation on the Sabbath day. They mob steamboats and try to stop locomotives, and it is with much difficulty that a decent person can get away from the intoxication of the scene, for any purpose of relaxation, or work of necessity. We might look for cholera here. In Tuscany, the arrest and imprisonment of a Miss Cunninghame, for distributing Protestant tracts among the peasantry, is creating a finance of this habitual drunkenness, that the Spirit moves them to oppose every innocent recreation on the Sabbath day. They mob steamboats and try to stop locomotives, and it is with much difficulty that a decent person can get away from the intoxication of the scene, for any purpose of relaxation, or work of necessity. We might look for cholera here. In Tuscany, the arrest and imprisonment of a Miss Cunninghame, for distributing Protestant tracts among the peasantry, is creating a finance will be the comenting of a real entente cordiale between

ishing in numbers by disease.

In Spain, the Sersundi Ministry has evaporated, and another clique been appointed in lieu thereof; about which fall and rise nobody seems to care the value of a Spanish chestnut.

AGAINST RUSSIA.

The American steamer Atlantic arrived at New York yesterday, with London and Liver-pool dates to the 5th instant.

The Hon. Jos. R. Ingersoll and Lieut. Maury, of the United States Navy, are amongst her

passengers.

Breadetuffs and cotton were without change price. Consols had fallen to 90%.
Telegraphic accounts from Vienna to the 3d instant, state that the Turkish Divan, in Grand Council, had resolved upon a declaration of war against Russia, contrary to the advice of the our Powers, and that the Sultan had signed

the declaration.

A telegraphic despatch received in London, dated at Constantinople on the 26th ultimo, stating that the Grand Council of the Ottoman stating that the Grand Council of the Ottoman Empire had recommended the Sultan to declare war against Russia, caused an immediate meeting of the British Cabinet, and created much apprehension in the public mind. The Sultan's decision, however, was not then known. Turkey, generally, was quite tranquil. The Russian army had been officially ordered by the Russian Minister of War to winter in the Principalities. The combined fleets remained at Besika Bay.

Martin Kezta was to embark from Smyrna on the 21st ultime for the United States, the

Marin Roczta was to emoark from Smyrus on the 21st ultimo for the United States, the Government of Austria having assented to his embarkation.

The cholora was increasing at Liverpool.

The term of suspension of the differential duties on the corn and flour taken to France in foreign vessels, has been extended to the 31st of July.

We regret to learn the death of BARNABAS BATES, the able and sealous friend of free postage. He died yesterday morning, at Boston, of an affection of the chest, under which he had for some time been languishing. Mr.

For at Edinburgh, and other places, (though Scoland has eliminated most of the business and hum)—and yet there is a multitude of people and a great deal of momentous work reasonable and the places of the second o

already appeared, is designed to circulate among our arready appeared, is designed to circulate among our vast German population as a Family Newspaper, advocating Christian and Free Democratic principles. Inviting the attention of the readers of the National Era to the subjoined recommendatory notices of the Religious and Free Democratic Press, we would call vast German population as a Family Newspaper, advocating Christian and Free Democratic principles. Inviting the attention of the readers of the National Era to the subjoined recommendatory notices of the Religious and Free Democratic Press, we would call upon them to act energetically in the extension of our circulation. Friends of the cause of Liberty, call upon your German neighbors, and invite them to subscribe for six mouths or one year. Our paper is the handsomest, cheapest German paper in the country; and, rest assured, those whom you thus induce to subscribe, will never regret it, but thank you for having called their attention to a paper which, while having called their attention to a paper which, while it inculcates healthy notions of genuine Liberty to be promoted and enjoyed here on earth, does not forget to point to Heaven as the source of our strength. TERMS.

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ten subscribers, at two dollars each, may remit to us at the above rates, retaining the balance as a remuneration for their trouble.

All communications must be post paid, and ad-

BUELL & BLANCHARD, dressed to Washington, D. C.

From the Eclectic, Portland, Me. From the Eclectic, Portland, Me.

DER NATIONAL DEMOKRAT.—We have received the first number of a paper in the Gorman language, published at Washington, D. C., and bearing the above title, It is understood to be in sympathy with the National Era in sentiment. A Gorman lady in our family says, "It is good. Such noble sentiments could not be uttered in the journals of the fatherland." The spirit of the paper is national, democratic, and Christian, in distinction from rationalistic or infidel. May it do a good work among the rapidly-increasing population of our vast West.

[Translated from the German Reformed Church Gazette, Chambersburg, Pa.]

Der National Demokrat.—This political and literary paper appears regularly in the city of Washington, and is greeted from all parts of the country, and without distinction of roligious or political parties, as coming in season. If this paper remains faithful to its principles, it will undoubtedly be well sustained.

[Translated from the Christian Apologist, the orga of the Episcopal Mith. Church, Cincinnati, O.; We have already recommended the National Demokrat to our brethren. None of the secular German okrat to our brethren. None of the secular German papers advocate such pure political principles—yea, it is the only one in the German language assuming a Christian standpoint. The essays, Democracy and Christianity, by the editor, are excellent. Oh, that they would be inserted in some of the German papers, which are ever so active in attacking the Bible! But of the principle—Aradicatur et altera pars—our German Freethinkers desire nothing to hear. We were afraid the Demokrat could not succeed, because its splendid appearance and rich contents are in no proportion to its low price; but we rejoice to find that it receives a great extension, and continues to appear regularly.

appear regularly.

[Translated from the Massenger of Glad Tidings, the organ of the United Brethren, Circleville, O.]

DER NATIONAL DEMOKRAT—Under this title, we received, last week, a German paper, with the motto:
"Man is free, though he be born in chains!" This is the most splendid among the German papers of the country, and desorves all credit and great patronage, because it meets a necessity. A paper advocating such principles ought to be circulated among the German population. We have read it, and can conscientiously recommend it to every family.

[Translated from the Christian Messenger, the organ of the Evangelical Communion, New Berlin, Pa] DER NATIONAL DEMOKRAT.—Under this title apscene, for any purpose of relaxation, or work of necessity. We might look for cholera here. In Tuscany, the arrest and imprisonment of a Miss Cunninghame, for distributing Protestant tracts among the peasantry, is creating a fierce stir, a little storm in a slop-basin; but upon the same antagonism which animates the millions of the Greek church and the Mahometans. Truly Religion bears a strong resemblance to the Czar—the Pacificator becoming the Disturber of the world.

From India and China our news is soanty. The insurgents are said to be marching to wards Pekin. The Governor General was on his way to Burmah, to organize the conquests there. The country is suffering much from famine, and both natives and invaders are perishing in numbers by disease.

In Spain, the Sersundi Ministry has evaporated, and another clique been appointed in lieu thereof; about which fall and rise nobody seems to care the value of a Spanish chestnut.

REPORTED DECLARATION OF WAR BY TURKEY [Translated from the Reading (Pa.) Liberal Observer. The second number of a new German paper, the National Domokrat, is before us. It is rich in centents and splendid in appearance, and deserves the patronage of the German public.

Translated from the Lecha Patriot, Allentown, Pa. Translated from the Lecha Patriot, Allontown, Pa.]

DER NATIONAL DEMOKRAT.—This paper, alroady noticed by us. is ably edited by Frederick Schmidt. It has the notto: "Man is free, though born in chains," and is decidedly Anti-Slavery. What does especially please us is, that it advocates Christian principles, which are in vain sought after in most of our German papers.

From the Columbian, Columbus, Ohio.

From the Columbian, Columbus, Ohio.

The Lutheran Standard, of this city, the organ of the Lutheran denomination of the West, has the following notice of the new Gorman Anti-Slavery paper at Washington. We presume it is from the pon of Rev. Dr. Reynolds, President of Capital University, who is a personal acquaintance and friend of Prof. Schmidt, editor of the Demokrat.

DEE NATIONAL DEMOKRAT.—We have received the first and second numbers of this new weekly na

TREMS OF THE NATIONAL ERA.

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Agents are entitled to fifty cents on each new yearly subscriber, and twanty-five cents on each new yearly subscriber, except in the case of clubs.

A club of three subscribers, one of whom may be an old one, at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to fa copy for one year. Money to be forwarded by mail, at our risk. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposite. It will be seen that the price of the paper, single copy, is two dollars a year. Agents sometimes allow a subscriber, whom they obtain or renew, the benefit of their commission, so that the subscriber, by their kindness, gets his paper for \$1.50, or \$1.75, as the case may be.

DER NATIONAL DEMOKRAT.

DER NATIONAL DEMOKRAT, published at our offices his paper for \$1.50, or \$1.75, as the case may be already appeared, is designed to circulate among our vast German population as a Family Newspaper, additional paper and in the best typographical style. It is edited in Washington, D. C., by Frederick Schmidt, formerly editor of the Kirchenzsitung, in flict of the Kirchenzsitung, in the club of the success of this great enterprise, choogh we may not endorso all the "standpoints" assumed in his paper for \$1.50, or \$1.75, as the case may be.

Common population of theme, white paper and in the best typographical style. It is edited in Washington, D. C., by Frederick Schmidt, formerly editor of the Kirchenzsitung, in fine white paper and in the best typographical style. It is edited in Washington, D. C., by Frederick Schmidt, formerly editor of the Kirchenzsitung, in the club of t

From the Greylock Sentinel, North Adams, Mass.

From the People's Journal, Coudersport, Pa. From the People's Journal, Condersport, Pa.

DER NATIONAL DEMOKRAT is the title of a German paper just started at Washington. Although we cannot read the contents of the paper, we are satisfied, from the men connected with it, that the paper is deserving of a liberal patronage; and we are assured by our most intelligent Germans who have read the first number, that it is an excellent paper. It makes a fine appearance, being printed on good paper, with clear, now type. Then, it is edited by a man who has a heart in him, and, of course, is opposed to slavery, and to all forms of oppression. We hope our friends will take some pains to introduce it to the German population.

From the Rhinebeck Gazette, N. Y. DEE NATIONAL DEMORRAT.—We have received the first number of the above named paper, which has been just issued at Washington. F. Schmidt, editor. It is a large, handsomely printed sheet. The editor. It is a large, handsomely printed sheet. The design of the paper is to circulate among the vast number of our German population, who are scattered over every part of the United States. As a family paper, inculcating Christian and Free Democratic principles, it has no superior; it is just such an one as is required by those Germans of "True Liberty and Equal Rights to all." The following extract by the editor has been translated for our columns from the above

WHAT OR WHICH IS THE BEST VERMIFUG OR WORM DESTROYER?

Is a question daily and hourly asked by parents, anxious for the health of their children. All who are at all acquainted with the article will immediately an-

swer,
DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE. It has never been known to fail, and is one of the afest remedies that can be used. A friend of ours lately handed us the following statement in reference

to this Vermifuge:

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GENTLEMEN: A young lady of my acquaintance had been for a long time very much troubled with worms. I advised her to try Dr. McLane's celebrated Vermifuge. She accordingly purchased and took one vial, which caused her to discharge an unusually large quantity of worms. She was immediately re-lieved of all the deadful symptoms accompanying this disease, and rapidly recovered her usual health The young lady does not wish her name mentioned ; her residence however, is 320 Fifth street, and she refers to Mrs. Hardie, No. 3 Manhattan Place.

IcLane's Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for and take none but DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE. All others, in comparison, are worthless.

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Persons favorable to the plan are requested to subscribe for this first volume. It is expected that they will be so much pleased with it as to desire its successors; but there will be no obligation beyond the single volume. Succeeding volumes will vary in price, according to their number of pages—no one costing more than the first; some of them, perhaps, not more than half as much.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Bra.

the close of the last century. So long ago as the year 1699 we find the title of an act (22) the year 1699 we find the title of an act (22) laying an imposition upon servants and slaves imported into this country, which was either continued, revived, or increased, by a variety of temporary acts, passed between that period and the Revolution, in 1776, (23.) One of these acts, passed in 1723, by a marginal note appears to have been repealed by proclamation, October 24th, 1724. In 1732, a duty of five per cent was laid on slaves imported to be per cent. was laid on slaves imported, to be paid by the buyers—a measure calculated to render it as little obnoxious as possible to the English merchants trading to Africa, and not improbably suggested by them to the Privy Council in England. The preamble to this act is in these remarkable words:

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, &c., taking into our serious consideration the exigencies of your Government here, and that the duty laid upon liquors will not be sufficient to defray the necessary expenses thereof, do humbly represent to your Majesty that no other duty can be laid upon our import or export, without oppressing your subjects, than a duty upon slaves imported, to be paid by the buyers, agreeable to your Majesty's in-structions to your Lieutenant Governor."

This act was only for the short period of four

This act was only for the short period of four years, but seems to have been continued from time to time till the year 1751, when the duty expired, but was revived the next year. In the year 1740, an additional duty of five per cent was imposed for four years, for the purpose of an expedition against the Spaniards, &c., to be likewise paid by the buyers; and in 1742, the whole duty was continued till July 1, 1747. The act of 1752, by which these duties were revived and continued, (as well as several former acts.) takes notice that the duty had been found no ways burdensome to the traders in slaves. In 1754, an additional duty of five per cent. was imposed, for the term of three years, by an act for encouraging and protecting the settlers on the Mississippi. This duty, like all the former, was to be paid by the buyers. In 1759, a duty of twenty per cent. was imposed upon all slaves imported into Virginis, of London, to a friend of the Prime Minister. ers. In 1759, a duty of twenty per cent. was imposed upon all slaves imported into Virginia, Esq. of London, to a friend of the Prime Minister, places in America, to continue for seven years. In 1769, the same duty was further continued. In the same session the duty of five per cent was continued for three years, and an additional duty of ten per cent, to be likewise paid by the buyers, was imposed for seven years; and a further duty of five per cent. was, by a separate act of the same session, imposed for the better support of the contingent charges of Government, to be paid by the buyers. In 1772, all these duties were further continued for the term of five years from the expiration of the acts then in force. The Assembly at the same time peritioned the Throne (24) to remove all those restraints which inhibited his Majesty's Governors assenting to such laws as might check so very pernicious a commerce as that of Signary.

that of Slavery.

In the course of this inquiry it is easy to trace the desire of the Legislature to put a stop to the further importation of slaves; and had not this desire been uniformly opposed on the part of the Crown, it is highly probable that part of the Crown, it is highly probable that event would have taken effect at a much earlier period than it did. A duty of five per cert, to be paid by the buyers, at first with difficulty obtained the royal assent. Requisitions from the Crown for aid, on particular occasions, afforded a pretext, from time to time, for increasing the duty from five to ten, and finally to twenty, per cent., with which the buyer was uniformly made chargeable. The wishes of the people of this colony were not sufficient to counterbalance the interest of the English merchants trading to Africa; and it is probable that, however disposed to put a stop to so infamous a traffic by law, we should never have been able to effect it, so long as we might have continued dependent on the British Government—an object sufficient of itself to justify a revolution. That the Legislature of Virginia were sincerely disposed to put a stop to it, can-not be doubted; for, even during the tumult and confusion of the Revolution, we have seen and confusion of the Revolution, we have seen that they availed themselves of the earliest opportunity to crush forever so pernicious and infamous a commerce, by an act passed in October, 1778, the penalties of which, though apparently lessened by the act of 1792, are still equal to the value of the slave—being two hundred dollars upon the importer, and one hundred dollars upon every person buying or selling an imported slave, (25)

A system uniformly persisted in for nearly a whole century, and finally carried into effect so soon as the Legislature was unrestrained by

soon as the Legislature was unrestrained by "the inhuman exercise of the royal negative," evinces the sincerity of that disposition, which the Legislature had shown during so long period, to put a check to the growing evil.

From the time that the duty was raised above
five per cent, it is probable that the importation of slaves into this colony decreased. The
demand for them in the more southern colonies probably contributed also to lessen the
numbers imported into this. For some years
immediately preceding the Powentier the imimmediately preceding the Revolution, the importation of slaves into Virginia might almost be considered as at an end, and probably would have been entirely as if the have been entirely so, if the ingenuity of the merchant had not found out the means of

have been entirely so, if the ingenuity of the merchant had not found out the means of evading the heavy duty by pretended sales, at which the slaves were bought in by some friend, at a quarter of their real value.

Tedious and unentertaining as this detail may appear to all others, a citizen of Virginia will feel some satisfaction in reading a vindication of his country from the opprobrium, but too lavishly bestowed upon her, of fostering Slavery in her bosom, whilst she boasts a sacred regard to the liberty of her citizens, and of mankind in general. The acrimony of such censures must abate, at least in the breasts of the candid, upon an impartial review of the consures must abate, at least in the breast of the candid, upon an impartial review of the subject here brought before them; and if, in addition to what we have already advanced, they consider the difficulties attendant on any plan for the abolition of Slavery, in a country where so large a proportion of the inhabitants are slaves, and where a still larger proportion of the cultivators of the earth are of that de-

slaves as a distinct class of persons, whose rights—if, indeed, they possess any—are reduced to a much narrower compass than those of which we have been speaking before.

THE SOUTHERN PLATFORM;
OR,

MANUAL OF SOUTHERN RESTIMENT ON THE
SUBJECT OF SLAVERY.

Being a Compilation from the Writings of
Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and others,
whose names are consecrated in the affections
of the Southern People—the Debates in the
Federal and State Conventions which framed
and ratified the Constitution of the United
States—those which occurred in the first Congresses which sat during the Administration
of General Washington—and extracts from
the Debate in the Virginia Legislature in
1832; with various letters, judicial decisions, for
the Debate in the Constitution of the United
States—those which occurred in the first Congresses which sat during the Administration
of General Washington—and extracts from
the Debate in the Virginia Legislature in
1832; with various letters, judicial decisions, for
the Debate in the Constitution of the United
States—those which occurred in the first Congresses which sat during the Administration
of General Washington—and extracts from
the Debate in the Virginia Legislature in
1832; with various letters, judicial decisions, for
the Pebate in the Virginia, so far as I have
been able to trace it. The present number of
slaves in Virginia is immense, as appears by
the census taken in 1791, amounting to no less
than 292,427 souls—nearly two fifths of the
whole population of the United
States—those which accurred in the first of the State. In the fortyfour counties lying upon the bay and the great rivers
of the State, and comprehened the State. In the fortyfour counties lying upon the bay and the great rivers
of the State, and comprehened the State. In the fortyfour counties lying upon the bay and the great rivers
of the State, and comprehended by a line including
free aggress and mine and the counties shaded the proposed and which are constitution of the United
States—those which a population of the United
States—those which a population of the Blue lidge of mountains.

ON THE STATE OF SLAVERY IN VIRGINIACONTINUED.

Such is the rise of the blue d

1740, c. 2. Ibid. 1742, c. 2. Ibid. From this period I have not been

1742, c. 2. Ibid. From this period I have not been able to refer to the Sessions Acts.
1752, c. 1. Printed at large, edition of 1769, 281.
1754, c. 1. Ibid, 319.
1755, c. 2. Sessions Acts. Ten per cent. in addition to all former duties.
1759, c. 1. Printed at large, edition of 1769, 369.
1763, c. 1. Journals of that session.
1766, c. 3, 4. Printed at large, edition of 1769—

1766, c. 15. Additional duty. The title only is printed, being repealed by the Crown. Ib., 473. 1769, c. 7, 8, and 12. Title only printed, edition of 1769, c. 7, 8, and 12. Title only printed, edition of 1785—6, 7.
1772, c. 15. Title only printed. Ibid. 24.
(24.) The following extract from a petition to the Throne, presented from the House of Burgerses of Virginia, April 1, 1772, will show the sense of the people of Virginia, on the subject of Slavery, at that period:

period:
"The many instances of your Majesiy's benevolent

"The many instances of your Majesiy's benevolent intentions, and most gracious disposition to promote the prosperity and happiness of your subjects in the colonies, encourages us to look up to the Throne, and implore your Majesty's paternal assistance in averting a calamity of a most alarming nature.

"The importation of slaves into the colonies from the coast of Africa hath long been considered as a trade of great inhumamity, and, under its present encouragement, we have too much reason to fear will endanger the very existence of your Majesty's American dominions.

ean dominions.
"We are sensible that some of your Majesty's sub-

Esq., of London, to a friend of the Prime Minister, dated March 25th, 1794, in which he speaks of this potition thus: "I myself was desired, by a letter from America, to inquire for an answer to this extraordinary Virginia petition. I waited on the Secretary of State, and was informed by himself that the petition was received, but that (he apprehended) no answer would be given."

(25.) It may not be improper here to note that the First Congress of the United States, at their third session, December, 1793, passed an act to prohibit the carrying on the slave trade from the United States to any foreign place or country, the provisions of which seem well calculated to restrain the citizens of United America from embarking in so infamous a traffic.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

CALIFORNIA POLITICS.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 15, 1853. To the Editor of the National Era:

The election just closed has resulted in favo of the Democrats, who may now be considered as pretty firmly seated in power. In this contest there has been a secret movement for power on the part of the "Southern Chivalry," which has met with a signal defeat. We have quite a number of bold, zealous Southerners, who are laboring strenuously to divide the State and establish Slavery. This they dare not advocate openly, for it is too unpopular; but they have hoped to succeed by having a Convention called to revise the Constitution on some minor points, and then, by plying the members, secure the adoption of their own peculiar measures. As a part of their plan, they intend to have the Convention put the Constitution they may frame in force, without submitting it to the people for adoption by vote. They think they can manage a Convention easier than the great mass of the people. Knowing their own numerical weakness, they have struck hands with cal weakness, they have struck hands with land speculators, monopolists, and all who depend upon political plunder for a living.

Such has been their plan; but the Democrats, in their last State Convention, effectually

nipped the whole affair in the bud, and gave the schemers plainly to understand that they could not rely upon the Democratic party to carry out their plans. To define their position, they passed, among others, the following resolutions:
"Resolved, That we recognise, to the fullest

extent, the principle that all political powers exist in the hands of the people, and that con-stitutions and laws are but the expressions of popular will; therefore, we deprecate any change of the Constitution of this State, other than by amendments, until such an amendment shall have been incorporated into it as shall guarantee to the people that the Constitution prepared by a Convention for its revision shall be submitted to the people for their rati-

"Resolved, That the Democratic party cher "Resolved, That the Democratic party cherishes as among the best features of the Constitution of this State; those which protect the laborer from degradation and oppression; that special legislation, and particularly the formation of special corporations, is at all times dangerous; and that general incorporation laws, while they should protect the honest and legitimate application of associated capital, should not allow the irresponsible contraction of debts, or a monopoly of privileges.

de gumate application of associated capital, should not allow the irresponsible contraction of debts, or a monopoly of privileges.

"Resolved, That the surest and most speedy method of developing the resources of the State, promoting industry, and elevating society, is to encourage, by the enactment of proper laws, the ownership and cultivation of the soil, in limited quantities, by actual settlers."

The first resolution is directly aimed at the Convention scheme. There is nothing in our present Constitution requiring further Conventions to submit their labors to a vote of the people; but it requires that all amendments shall be thus passed upon. By amending it in the manner proposed by this resolution, it will effectually prevent the "chivalry" from carrying out their plans; for there is nothing they dread more than a popular vote. The second resolution is a direct endorsement of the Anti-Slavery clause in the Constitution, as well as a condemnation of the monopolists, who want special laws of incorporation for their own exclusive benefit; and the land speculators receive no favor in the third.

The Whigs, knowing that these resolutions had given great dispations.

expecting every moment to see those workmen drop their tools, and strike for two dollars per day, advance wages." And what will you do in that case?" "I have made up my mind to give it them before they leave the ground, for I cannot afford to have it delayed two days—the rent will pay the difference." While this the rent will pay the difference." While this state of affairs exists, the "chivalry" need entertain no hope of establishing Slavery in this State; and the probability is that it will continue for years. Each yearly tide of emigrants is flooding the country with men who will never consent to labor in competition with BRYANT.

For the National Era. "FREE COTTON VS. CHATTEL SLAVERY." Under the above caption, an article appeared

a late number of the National Era, accompanied by others more or less connected with that subject, that could hardly fail of attracting the notice of the readers of that paper. Belonging as I do to that insignificant por-tion of the adherents to the Free Labor doctrine that "E." is not "bound to treat with respect," I suppose as a matter of etiquette, if not of necessity, I must, in company with my fellow-believers, consider myself in the high road to extinction, instead of distinction, neither of which have we very sanguinely expected or desired. But before taking leave of the Anti-Slavery world, to become more familiar wonders of the oblivious lake" prepared for those that believe "the receiver is s bad as the thief," allow me, as a volunteer, to say a parting word, in extenuation of our

orime.

To uncover, then, more completely, "the head and front of our offending," let me refer to first principles. The origin of our fanaticism may be traced to the belief we have entertained, and which we trust our successors will revive, in a creed very like the following, which have enough free and devergence. which I have copied from an old newspaper:

"In the unity and common origin of the hu-

God than man.' " Also, That "an accessory of the fact" is

And unless we would appear before the world as hypocrites "dyed in the wool," that we are bound to carry our principles into practice, in our intercourse with our fellow-men.

Clinging to these principles, "our Anti-Slavery has (like that of our contemporary) no element of hatred or hostility to any man in it." "It is," we also hope, "not narrowed into a partial or egotistical benevolence, that would carry out its special purpose at the sac-rifice of any other real interest of our fellow-

men."
Hence, although "we can neither work nor pray for the bankruptey of any man" engaged in an honest occupation, South or North, neither can we desire for every individual slaveholder, as such, "the greatest worldly prosperity possible to the system" of Slavery, conflicting, as it unquestionably does, with the real interest of the free laborer.

If I, as a manufacturer, dealer, or consu-

mer of cotton goods, go into the market where that article is for sale, I am bound to carry with me my moral principles; and if they are not sufficient to control me there, of what value are they to me? But I can confidently rely

upon their agency.

If, now, I am offered a bale of unbleached muslins, that I have good reason to believe (although not marked as such) have been stolen from a factory many miles off, I am brought up to the question—Can I purchase these mus lins without breaking the moral law? My cupidity may endeavor to satisfy a jealous conscience, that, as I had nothing directly to do with the robbery, I may innocently buy them; but my conscience, if true to its duty, very in-telligibly whispers, No!

My eye is next on a bale that has been bleached since it was stolen, and then on one

that, in addition to Diesectifully printed. Convenience, luxury, or says, "Buy them." But the "still small voice" within will not be silenced; "No! no!" laws made under them are small the answer I can get from it. Until the original owner has had his claim satisfied, all rest the bleaching, scouring, printing, changing of hands or place of location, it can be submitted to, can never make it other than "stolen to, can never make it other than " that, in addition to bleaching, has been beau-tifully printed. Convenience, luxury, or gain, says, "Buy them." But the "still small voice"

hands or place of location, it can be submitted to, can never make it other than "stolen goods," and I cannot knowingly or innocently purchase them. A good resolution carried out, that has its reward of Peace.

But my customers must be supplied with muslins; I will purchase some raw cotton, and have it manufactured, and I go to the planter for that purpose. I pass by Mr. Legree; I don't like the look of his "bullet head," the sight of him reminds me of Miss Cassy and Uncle Tom. I fancy I can hear their groans; may be this was the identical bale that was picked by them before poor Uncle Tom received his last whipping. Something spontaneously springs up within me—tears, uncalled for, rush into my eyes. It is Nature's testimony against dealing in the blood-stained cotton of American Slavery!

of American Slavery!
Well, I will not be balked in my pros by these fanatical notions, this "silli winsane philanthropy," the result, I suppose, of reading Uncle Tom's Cabin. I am glad there are other ways of getting cotton without patronizing "Old Bullet Head." I think I see yonder the personification of St. Clare, with some bales of cotton before him.

"Mr. L—, I think, sir."

"That is my name, sir."

"Wete you not in New York in 1852, and had some servants taken from you?"

"I am the same person."

"I do not wish you to understand, Mr. L—,

that I take any merit to myself for what I have done, but I am an Abolitionist, and was much interested in the situation in which you were placed at that time, and contributed my mite towads your indemnification; and if it would not be taking too great a liberty, I should like to know how you fared after leaving New York."

should be admitted or not, a large majority would vote against it.

The truth is, labor is supreme here, and capital has to humble itself before it. There is a greater demand for labor than money. Not long since, I was standing by the side of a friend, who was viewing the erection of a fine block of brick buildings. I asked him what he was thinking of. "Why," said he, "I am expecting every moment to see those workmen would to God this were true! But it is not the concluding remarks of Mrs. H. B. Stove in Uncle Tong's Cubin, and reads—"Do you say that the People of the free States have nothing to do with it, and can do nothing? Would to God this were true! But it is not the concluding remarks of Mrs. H. B. Stove in Uncle Tong's Cubin, and reads—"Do you say that the People of the free States have nothing to do with it, and can do nothing? true. The People of the free States have de-fended, encouraged, and participated; and are more guilty before God than the South, in that they have not the apology of education or custom." * * * "Northern men, Northern mothers, Northern Christians, have something more to do than denounce their brethren at the South; they have to look to the evil among

Sure enough, we have; and I have just paid a slaveholder two hundred dollars—forty of which only goes to the slave in food and clothing; sixty is retained for interest on money invested in the purchase of the slave, and one hundred to replace the waste occasioned by the wear and tear of the slave, and profit to the wear and tear or the slave, and profit to the planter. Can I, with a quiet conscience, say that I "desire for the agent that stands between me and the poor bleeding slave the greatest worldly prosperity possible" to such in infernal system?

If the Chinaman is willing to work for 11 cents (6d. sterling) per diem, that may indicate his necessity; the price the consumer pays for a day's labor of a slave is nearer sixty cents, (if we make provision of waste which we are bound to,) which indicates our ability. Now, where is the necessity, moral, political, or com-mercial, for throwing the difference between these two sums, accumulating in the year to \$40 and \$200, respectively, into the hands of some speculators on the necessities of the Chinese emigrants? Professor Stowe (but he needs none of my help) probably mentioned the low price at which Chinese laborers could be hired, to show what could be done. It remains for the earnest friends of all parties concerned to say what will be done to remedy the evil complained of, without touching upon the rightful interests of our fellow-men.

I suppose three important points are con-

1. That there is a large extent of land suitable for the production of cotton still unculti-

2. That there is a large number of free la-"In the unity and common origin of the human race.

2. That there is a large number of free laborers (Chinese) to be hired, at rates of wages not exceeding the cost of slave labor, (who lab hands in supplication, and the chains are falling from his wrists. The designer of that picture felt the goodness of a universal. The subscriber is now publishing a Splendid Steel in the picture is that of a negro. He, too, is lift-the picture is that of a negro. He too, is lift-the pict Now, allow me to inquire, what stands

the way of allowing the legitimate supply fol-lowing through this channel the legitimate demand for free cotton, in part the healthy fruit of the seed sown by Uncle Tom's Cabin? To charge the friends of this movement with

all the hard things which E. has brought against them, I feel persuaded is very unjust, and to me is not a satisfactory answer to the question. I would respectfully invite him to bring his superior abilities over to the side of free labor, or "stand from under." M.

DECLARATION OF THE FREE DEMOCRACY.

On the 23d day of Sept., 1853, at the Glade Meeting House in Madison county, Ky., there was a large and enthusiastic meeting of the yeo-many of Rockcastle and Madison counties favorable to liberty of speech, the press, con-science, and the Bible.

on motion of I. D. Lane, Esq., Dr. Curtis Knight was called to act as President, and A. C. McWilliams, Thos. Tatum, Jno. Burnam, Esqs., and Col. John Kinnard, of Madison, and R. D. Cook, Perry Bates, Charles King, and Samuel Williford, Esqs., of Rockcastle, were made Vice Presidents, and J. Harris and Silas E. Cook, Secretaries. C. M. Clay, by invitation, made an earnes

was requested to be written out and published.

The following resolutions were then offered by Esquire Wm. Stapp and James Kinnard, Esq., and passed unanimously by acclamation:

1. Resolved, That we have read with alarm and indignation the resolutions of the citizens of Rockcastle, of the 27th of August, 1853.

2. Resolved, That we avow our allegiance to the Constitution of Kentucky and the United States, and our loyalty to all laws enacted by

their authority.
3. Resolved, That in those constitutions, ways

assumption of power, at war with Republicanism, subversive of all constitutional Government, and incompatible with civil and political liberty.

5. Resolved, That Slavery violates natural

right and good conscience, and the fundament-al principle upon which all Governments are based, the protection of the weak against the strong; that it subverts the authority by which strong; that it subverts the authority by which they appeal to our obedience, that we yield up a portion of our rights, which belong to all in a state of nature, to secure the remainder; that it gives the lie to our Declaration of Independence, and especially saps the foundation of republicanism, that all political power can come only from the consent of the governed. We are but following in the footsteps of our fathers of 1776, "in completing the revolution which they had but partly achieved," when we avow our purpose to make upon it an uncompromising war.

constitutional rights, we are opposed by illegal and arbitrary force, we will resist it by all the means God has given us for defence; for the avowal of the slaveholders of Rockcastle, that they will put down all "intermeddling" with Slavery, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must," is a proclamation of revolution and civil war, to which, if carried into act, none but slaves can submit

that I take any merit to myself for what I have done, but I am an Abolitionist, and was much interested in the situation in which you were placed at that time, and contributed my mite towads your indemnification; and if it would not be taking too great a liberty, I should like to know how you fared after leaving New York."

"I shall be happy to answer your inquiries. With the money so handsomely paid me for the loss of my servants, I returned to Virginia, and purchased another lot of healthy young hands, and took them to Texas by another route, as I did not wish to encounter the same difficulty again. I purchased a plantation, and have been making cotton, and here is a specimen of what my farm can do. I have 2,500 pounds, for which I must have eight cents per pound."

"That is just about such a lot as I have been a lot wish to encounter the same difficulty again. I purchased a plantation, and have been making cotton, and here is a specimen of what my farm can do. I have 2,500 prounds for which I must have eight cents per pound."

"That is just about such a lot as I have been looking for. I will take it, and here are two hundred dollare, I believe all current money;" so we call the transaction closed.

"The person I was conversing with when you came up," said Mr. I.—, "is an agent

o condemn any party; but it was found that the Whig are as deeply involved as the Demo-crate. The real issue among the leaders have been carefully kept from public view; but it had got to be pretty well understood before an end of the pretty well understood the pretty well understood before an end of the pretty well understood b their servile allies—by repeated overthrows of common schools; by a denial of the secret ballot; by the suppression of the right of petition and free speech in the Congress of the United States and elsewhere; by the opening and destruction of letters and papers in the post offices; by illegal search of trunks, houses, and persons; by ducking, whipping, and killing peaceable citizens; by avowals of illegal and murderous purposes in public meetings, by denying citizens of the States the constitutional privileges guarantied to all, and closing the courts to legal redress by imprisoning and selling into slavery free citizens of the Republic, without crime; by illegally involving us in foreign wars to maintain their supremacy in the National Councils; by opposing through treaty and threats the spread of Republicanism, outting us off from the sympathies of foreign democracies, and defending despotisms in other lands; by deriding and denying in the Congress and through the Press the Declaration of Independence, and bringing self-government into contempt; by passing and carrying into effect unconstitutional and infamous laws; and lastly, by the Whig and Democratic Baltimore platforms, politically denouncing all who venture to murmur against these atrocious acts—have made and are making a determined and consistent attack upon the liberties of this people, altogether unparalleled by the wrongs of the British Crown, against which our fathers in ple, altogether unparalleled by the wrongs of the British Crown, against which our fathers in 1776 rose in arms! Unless the blacks are eman-Position of the Democratic Party. Delivered in the House of Representatives, June 23, 1852. Eight cipated, we must become slaves!
12. Resolved, therefore, That we call upon all

the non-slaveholders, and all who love liberty more than money, to separate themselves for-ever from the Whig and Democratic parties names used only to delude them to ruin—and to join us, the true and "Free Democracy," in vindicating our common liberty, which the slaveholders now threaten to destroy.

13. Resolved, That these resolutions be sign-

ed by the President and Vice Presidents and Secretaries, and published in the Richmond Messenger and Louisville Journal and Demoerat; and that all papers of the State and the Union be requested to copy the same.

CURTIS KNIGHT, President.

A. C. McWilliams, THOMAS TATUM, JOHN BURNAM, Vice Presidents. R. D. COOK, PERRY BATES, CHARLES KING, SAMUEL WILLIFORD, JACK. HARRIS, SILAS E. COOK, Secretaries. MORE MUTILATION.

To the Editor of the National Era: In the Era of September 29, I see an article from C. D. C., giving an account of the mutila-tion of Dr. Porter's Rhetorical Exercises, for the Southern market. This is but a tithe of the mutilations of books that daily take place to secure Southern custom. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Register states, that not only school books, but religion also, is trimmed

for Southern use. He says:

"There is now being published in this good, free city, a prayer book of the Episcopal Church; said prayer book has a frontispiece, which is taken from a French lithograph, representing Christ as blessing the sons of men, striking off their fetters, and giving liberty, as well as peace, to the world. It is a beautiful plate, and one of the most spirited heads in the picture is that of a negro. He, too, is liftreligion is not universal; for, on examining the frontispiece, it will be found the negro's supplicating face and manacled limbs are left out. Their Christ came only to save white and copper-colored sinners. Is it any wonder, then, that school-books should be altered? So long as the great school-books should be altered? So long as the pursuit of wealth is taught as the great business of life; so long as communities are estimated by their possessions; so long as it is considered more important to increase in numbers than improve in moral principle, we must have such alterations, mutilations, and the sacrifice again of the noblest part of man's nature. From whence cometh the millennium. ture. From whence cometh the millennium and who shall live to see it?"

and who shall live to see it?"

The non-slaveholders, even at the South, constitute a large majority of the people; but partial publishers, fearful of exciting the prejudices of a predominant interest, ignore their existence, and exclude the light of Anti-Slavery truth, so far as is in their power, from their minds and the minds of their children. It was a maxim of Jefferson, that "Error of opin-ion may be tolerated, when reason is left free to combat it;" but these publishers are wiser in their generation, and trim and clip books for churches, Sunday schools, &c., to suit the views of those they expect to purchase them. These mutilations are disgraceful, and are a reflection upon the manliness and independence of the Southern people. It is possible we may wake up some Fourth of July, and find the Declaration of Independence trimmed and clipped of its incendiary sentiments, "for the Southern market." The genius of some enterprising publisher may possibly take this direc-tion, and we throw out the hint for his benefit. Washington, D. C., Oct. 15, 1853. M.

Died in the town of Harrison, Grant county, Wisconsin, September 19th, 1853, of liver com-plaint, Mr. Chauncey Jones, Jun., aged forty-six years and nine months. The loss of Mr. Jones is deeply felt by the community in which he lived. He was a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; also, a strong Anti-Slavery advocate, and wielded a mighty influence in the cause, considering his situation and opportunity—being a farmer. He has ta-ken the Era from its earliest publication. Died on the Wea Plains, Indiana, September 8th, Mrs. Ellen Cunningham, in the sixtieth

8th, Mrs. Ellen Cunningham, in the sixtieth year of her age. Mrs. C. made religion the object of her youthful choice. This profession she ever honored in after life.

Died at Lafayette, Indiana, September 24th, America, wife of D. A. Cunningham, in the twenty-ninth year of her age. On the 26th, Albert Bushnell, infant son of D. A. and America Cunningham, aged thirteen months. Thus has a happy household been made desolate. The mother and the little one, the joy of home, have been taken away. Though earth is poorer, heaven is richer to the husband and his two remaining children. The sudden termination of the disease by which Mrs. C. was removed did not afford her an opportunity of a free expression of her hope, but she has left evidence of more value than her testimony at that hour—a consistent and uniform piety in health.

WHITE SLAVERY IN THE BARBARYSTATES THE ARGUMENT.

THE ARGUMENT.

Introduction. Territory of the Barbary States. The Subject and Sources of Information.

I. Origin of Slavery. Slavery in the Barbary States. I. Origin of Slavery. Slavery in the Barbary States.

II. History of White Slavery in Barbary; Early Efforts against it—by Ferdinand the Catholio, by Charles V, by England, by France, by Holland; Freedom by Redemption; Freedom by Conspiracy; Freedom by Redemption; Freedom by Conspiracy; Freedom by Escape; White American Victims to Barbary; Parallel between White and Black Slavery; Triumphant Abolition of White Slavery in Barbary; Triumphant Abolition of White Slavery in Barbary; Apelogies for White Slavery; Happy Condition of the White Slaves; Better off in Barbary than at Home; Better off than the Free Christians in Barbary; Nevertheless, Unquestionable Enormity of White Slavery in Barbary. Conclusion. Price 50 cts.; postage 12 cts.

For sale by LEWIS CLEPHANE,
March 31.

MRS. CHILD'S Great Work, a True Life of the IMMORTAL HOPPER, the American Howard. Five thousand copies of this thrilling work were sold in two weeks. The second five thousand copies are now ready. It is a book which should be read by every American. Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston, JEWETT, PROCTOR, & WORTHINGTON,

And for sale by all Booksellers. Oct. 13-3ti CARD.

including postage, \$3 per hundred.

Hon. Charles Sumner's Sprech on the Fugitive Slave Law. Delivered in the Senate of the United States, August 26, 1852. Thirty-two pages. Price ncluding postage, \$3.20 per hundred. Hon. N. S. Townshend's Speech on the Presen

pages. Price 75 cents per hundred, including post Address A. M. GANGEWER, Secretary, Box 195, Washington City, D. C. The above Speeches are sold by William Har ned, 48 Beekman street, New York.

PROSPECTUS OF FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

The "FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE" is a monthly, de The "Facts for the Profle" is a monthly, designed for preservation as a document for reference. or for general circulation, as a Free Democratic Missionary, especially among those not yet familiar with the Anti-Slavery movement. It will be composed chiefly of articles from the National Era, adapted particularly to the purpose named.

Each number will contain eight pages, and be printed on good paper, of the size of the Congressional Globe, in quarto form, suitable for binding.

It will be furnished at the following rates, by the year, twelve numbers constituting a volume:

Six copies to one address - - - \$1

Twenty copies to one address - - 3

One hundred copies to one address - 12

Any person or club may in this way, by raising \$12, supply Anti-Slavery reading every month, for a whole year, to one hundred readers. Single subscribers will not be received. Send for a club, and order it to one address. The postage is a trifle—only hall a cent a number, six cents a year, paid in advance at the office where the paper is received. The BATLEY.

P. S. Editors of newspapers favorable to the fore-

P. S. Editors of newspapers favorable to the fore-going will entitle themselves to six copies of the monthly, by publishing the Prospectus, and directing attention to it. PATENTS.

PATENTS.

C. ROBBINS, Attorney for Procuring and Deanimations at the Patent Office, prepares Drawings
and Papers for Applicants for Patents, and can be
consulted on all matters relating to the Patent Laws
and decisions in this and other countries. He also
continues to devote especial attention to arguing
rejected applications before the Commissioner of Patents, in which line of practice he has succeeded in
procuring a great number of valuable patents. His
fee for an examination at the Patent Office is five dollars; for other services the charge will be reasonable.
Reference can be made to members of Congress, or to
hose for whom Mr. R. has transacted business during
he past nine years.

Aug. 25—eow

AGENTS WANTED.

No. 25 Courtlandt street, New York.

Among the many testimonials which the publisher has received in its favor, he subjoins the following from the Rev. J. C. Lord, D. D., of Buffalo, N. Y.:

"I have examined the beautiful steel plate engraving of the Lord's Prayer, and think it superior to anything I have eyer seen, and well worthy the patronage of the Christian public.

J. C. LORD."

Oct. 13.

A Monthly Journal for Girls and Boys. EDITED BY GRACE GREENWOOD. PAPER, under the above title, will be published at Philadelphia on the first day of October next

In size and general character, this publication will resemble Mrs. Margaret L. Bailey's lately discontinue Friend of Youth, the place of which it is designed to ake.

Terms.—Fifty cents a year, for single copies; ten copies for four dollars. Payment invariably advance. advance.

All subscriptions and communications to be addressed to L. K. LIPPINCOTT, Philadelphia.

WEEKLY EVENING POST.

PROSPECTUS.

To add to the interest and usefulness of the Evening Post, we have enlarged it by an addition of an equivalent to about four additional columns. The Weekly and the Semi-Weekly editions were enlarged twelve columns only about three years ago. Four more columns added now increases the sheet to double the size of the paper on which they were originally printed.

the size of the paper on which they were originally printed.

In announcing this enlargement, which, we may be permitted to say, is one of the results of the growing confidence of the commercial and industrial interests of the country in the course of the Evening Post, it is our duty to make our especial acknowledgements to those numerous friends, poth personal and political, who, through ovil report and through good report, have cheered us with their generous countenance and given us annually recurring proofs of their esteem and attachment, uninduenced by the fluctuations of party opinion or the smiles and frowns of men in power, which too often seduce or frighton men from the course their consciences approve—the manly assertion of truth and the steady resistance of error. We take fresh courage from our success thus far, and from their friendly co-operation, to persevere in the path which we have deliberately chosen, and they have as deliberately approved.

we have deliberately chosen, and they have as deliberately approved.

We avail ourselves of this occasion to congratulate our readers upon the arrangement which we have been so fortunate as to make with Colonel Benton for the publication of a series of articles from his "Thirty Years in the United States Senate," which will be continued through the year and until the work shall be published, some time in 1854.

We are also in negotiation for a series of private papers and reminiscences of another eminent democratic statesman, which we hope to bring out in the course of a few weeks.

cratic statesman, which we hope to bring out in the course of a few weeks.

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June 30. L. CLEPHANE, Office Nat. Era.

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